The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.749 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— GWALIOR	2733	300	R. Haselwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10th „
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th „
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350,

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th „
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	4th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Ag. Agent,
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 27th July 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NOTICE.—It having come to our knowledge that CONTRACTS FOR SALE and PURCHASE of WHEATS, SEEDS and COTTON have been made in Bombay in our name by persons unauthorised by us, we hereby give notice that the only persons in Bombay authorised to enter into contracts on our behalf are—(1) Mr. HUMPHREYS GILL or his representative; (2) Our Moonim for the time being in Bombay, who is authorised to sign and execute all Contracts, Hoondees, Receipts, Correspondence, &c., on our behalf, by affixing our seal and subscribing his own name thereto, and that no Contract, &c., signed or executed by our Moonim is binding on us unless that such seal be affixed and such signature of the Moonim be subscribed thereto in manner abovementioned.

i.e., HURMOOK ROY GOVIND RAM,
by JOHARMULL.
Bombay, 11th July 1886.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BOMBAY.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.

Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.

48, Meadow Street Bombay,

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANS!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.
PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.
PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.
GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.
RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, would draw attention to their choice selection of SPECIALITIES in PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, &c.

"TRELLIS" PHOTO SCREENS.

Handsome Gilt Frames with rich Morrocco Leather, or Plush borders. The framework, being hinged at the bottom, enables the Photographs to be easily placed in them. Each Frame holds two Portraits.

			Rs.		
To hold	4	cabinet Photos	8	8	each.
Do.	6	do.	13	8	„
Do.	8	do.	18	0	„
Do.	12	do.	27	0	„

THE NEW C. de V. PHOTO SCREEN.
In rich Maroon Plush, to hold 12 Carte de Visites, Rs. 13-8 each.

THE NEW PHOTO MIRROR BRACKETS
Made in Oak, with a Plate Glass Mirror 9″ by 6¼″ in centre, with places for 6 Cabinet Photos at the sides.
Rs. 35 each.

THE "VICTORIA" CABINET PHOTO STAND.
Leather Case, with rich Maroon Plush border.
Rs. 10-8 each.

THE "DUCHESS" CABINET PHOTO FRAME.
Very rich Plush with Tapestry or ornamental corners.
Rs. 13-8 each.

THE "PRINCESS" CABINET PHOTO FRAME.
Old Tapestry covered frame with Plush centre.
Rs. 4 each.

And a variety of other Photo Frames in many new styles,
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 each.
ALBUMS—in great variety.
LANDSCAPE ALBUMS—All sizes.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory. the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughle MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs.	as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1	8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1	10
Dawsons Muster	1	8
Havanahs, No. 1	1	12
Havanahs, No. 2	1	8
Beehives	1	12
Imitation Q. Devil	1	6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma an flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
„ „ No. 2 „ „	„ 3-4
„ „ No. 3 „ „	„ 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE."
"WEST END SHAPES." FELT HATS.
BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, THE WELL KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams being stitched throughout prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A. L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes	Rs.	45	0
Double Texture Ulsters faced with Tweed	„	35	0
„ „ „	„	40	0
„ „ heavy	„	45	0
White Vulcanized	„	10	0
„	„	20	0
Leggings	„	5	8
Helmets	„	4	8
Sheetings 72″ wide, per yard	„	6	8
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	„	10	8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace ...from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace ...from	7	0
Silk Lace ...from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ...from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ...from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ...from	7	8
International	2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7	8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino ...from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ...from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ...from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns ...from	9	0
International do. ...from	3	0

SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ...per doz. pair	11	8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts ... „	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks...per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes ...per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes ... from	21	0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ...from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ...per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ... from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS;
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES
Illsutrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE
Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in., 52in., and 54 in., Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330.
by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.
THE METEOR TRICYCLE,
44 in. Cash, Rs. 430.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474.
by monthly payments of Rs. 39-8-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Agents in Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA,
ON 9TH AUGUST AND FOLLOWING DAYS
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
PRIZE PROPERTY FROM MANDALAY,
COMPRISING
MASSIVE GOLD BATHING TUBS, GOLD VASES,
GOLD BASINS, GOLD HOOKAS, &c., &c.,
SOLID SILVER BOWLS, BOXES, COOKING UTENSILS, &c.,
JEWELLED WATCHES, CHAINS, FANS, &c., &c.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF CONSUL, CONSTANTINOPLE.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF JEWELLERY
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN,
COMPRISING
PEARLS, EMERALDS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
NUTHS, NECKLACES, BANGLES, BAJOOS, &c., &c.

Catalogues, for which names should be registered at once will be forwarded post free on application.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE, REGISTERED GRATIS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, [illegible]ELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S. S. "MALACA," Captain SCHACHT, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on the 7th August. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi Bunder. Agent.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 70 per share is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1886, between the hours of 12 and 3 p. m., to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 31st instant, on production of share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July 1886.

N. B.—The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st instant to the 6th August 1886, both days inclusive.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees forty per share out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1886, will be payable to the shareholders at the Registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1883, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 5th August 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th July 1886.

TO BE LET, a Residence in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 70. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied HOUSE on DeLisle Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Parel, opposite Lal Baug. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, very cheap, with immediate occupation, up to the end of October, a splendid BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, matted throughout. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of E.B. Carroll, Esq. For particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1886, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, deceased, the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage of the 25th day of April 1878, and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Kasrinath Janardhun—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mahim or Dadur Road, in the subetrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 476, 573, 574, 575 and 576, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Narayen Hasgaward, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooleman and partly by the property of Goculdas Pacha, and on or towards the south by the said Mahim Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors to the executors or to the undersigned.

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To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th day of July inst., at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from the trustees of the Debenture Holders by virtue of the power in that behalf contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of November, 1883.

The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills, formerly known as the old Coorla Mills, containing about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engines, boilers, &c.

The property consists of four pieces of freehold land free from ground rent, measuring in all 74,666 square yards of land or thereabout, and is situate at Coorla, in the District of Tanna, and will be sold with all buildings, tanks, &c., standing thereon.

Full particulars together with conditions of sale may be obtained with an order to view the premises at the office of the Trustees, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, or of their Solicitor's, Messrs. Winter and Burder, 30, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th July 1886.

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All the above are in 5 quire packets.

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as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football, Byculla vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Medusa (s), from Hongkong; Merka (s), Zanzibar; Taif (s), Mauritius; and Oriental (s), Mozambique.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Flora, for Mauritius.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 24th instant shows an increase of Rs. 1,21,620 in receipts.

A VAGRANT.—Daniel Logan, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played on the Esplanade (Cooperage) at 5-15 p.m. to-day, between the Byculla (blue) and the Y. M. C. A. (maroon and white) teams.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s.s. Deccan, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Syud Mahomed, proprietor of a printing press at Pakmoda Street, reported to the police, that on going to his press on Tuesday morning, he found the lock on the front door broken, and the inner doors forced open. On entering the premises he discovered the theft of a clock, a writing desk, and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 44.

RE-ARRESTED.—The Madrassee patient, Nursinga Basappa, who ran away from the J. J. Hospital, and who was supposed to be in possession of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 200, the possession of which he could not satisfactorily account for, was again arrested by the police yesterday morning, and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present under police surveillance.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.—Mahomed Hoosain, the tindal of a prow, was charged before Mr. Webb, yesterday, by Inspector Nolan, with rash and negligent navigation on Tuesday evening. The accused ran his prow into Mr. Hill's boat, as it was being towed by a steam launch, and laden with passengers to the bunder. The accident, the witness stated, could easily have been avoided, but the accused was unable to steer the vessel. His Worship convicted the accused, who, he said, was guilty of gross negligence, and fined him Rs. 60, in default six months' hard labour.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—Purboodas Pursotumdas, about 55 years of age, while going along the Kalbadavie Road yesterday forenoon, was accidently knocked down and run over by the carriage of a Mogul, named Hajee Abbai Barbuna, merchant. He sustained a fracture to his right forearm, and other wounds about his body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.—A female child, about two years of age, named Seetee Babajee, while playing on the road at Colaba, was knocked down by a bullock-cart yesterday afternoon, and sustained a severe lacerated wound on the left arm.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Anund Rooshee's Warree, on the body of Ramdas Shamuldas, aged 36 years, a mehta in the employ of Hajee Hyoob, a hide merchant. Deceased had been imprisoned twice for breach of trust during the last six years. He was of bad habits, and lately had been engaged in rain speculations, whereby he is said to have misappropriated Rs 500 of his master's money. For the past four days he appeared to be quite well but depressed. On Tuesday evening he was found lying insensible in his house, suffering from an overdose of opium, and died from its effects the same evening at half-past eight o'clock. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

ALLEGED SERIOUS FRAUD.—In the case in which Moladina Momanbhoy was charged with cheating the firm of Lukmidas Khimjee and Co. out of Rs. 13,000, Mr. Cooper yesterday discharged the accused. It had been alleged he had drawn £1,000 from the complainant's firm on a consignment of cotton, he represented he had on Wallace Bros., London. Evidence of the transaction was given, but his Worship held that in this case the first thing the prosecution had to prove was that the accused deceived the complainants, and by that deception fraudulently induced them to part with the money. Though as in all similar cases, it was suspicious to a certain extent, especially as the accused had to apply to the Insolvency Court, yet he could not call upon the accused to enter into his defence, and so discharged him. Mr. Smith prosecuted and Mr. Brown defended the accused.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Bappoo Appa, a stevedore's labourer, employed on board the s.s. Birmania, lying in the Prince's Dock, was yesterday removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture to his left leg, caused by a box of sugar accidentally falling on it, while working in the hold of that vessel.—Patrose Pires, a cabin servant of the s. s. Canara, lying in the harbour, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel from the main deck, and sustained a fracture of the lower jawbone and other serious injuries to his person. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Shaik Hoosein, aged 17 years, employed on board the s. s. Anglo-Indian, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning fell into the hold of the vessel by stepping on to the main hatch, which was simply covered over with a tarpaulin. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He is at present lying in a precarious condition.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ON THE ESPLANADE.—Inspector Guider charged Sheik Hoosein Ahmed, *alias* Choou Ahmed, and another, before Mr. Webb yesterday with attempting to rob Beema, woman, on the highway. It appeared that the woman, while on her way home, on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, had reason to go near a well on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone School. The accused suddenly pounced upon her, and catching her by the wrist demanded from her jewels, threatening to kill her if she did not give them up, or if she raised an alarm. As she did cry out, the accused called out to his companion, who jumped out of his hiding-place with a big stick, and further threatened the female. The latter cried out louder, and her husband, who had been waiting for her ran up, but the prisoners turned on him. He called out for the police, and attracted a sowar who did duty close by. On the appearance of the police the accused ran away, but were subsequently arrested. Mr. Guider explained that there lately had been many similar cases of attempted robbery on the Esplanade on passers-by. Extra policemen and sowars had to be placed around the locality. His Worship sentenced both the accused to six months' hard labour.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb convicted Rahimtoola Joosuf, a Mahomedan, on a charge of receiving, on the 11th June, jewels worth Rs. 1,700, belonging to Abdool Rahim, a merchant, and disposing of it, knowing it to be stolen. Mr. Davur prosecuted and Mr. Kunderao defended the accused. It appeared that the jewels were stolen by the merchant's son, who, it was alleged, had been acting under the instruction of a Mahomedan named Curro Khamisa. The property was handed over to the latter by the boy through a window, and then afterwards both proceeded to the accused, to whom the jewellery was sold for Rs.725. The merchant's mother accidentally noticing her jewel box was tampered with, looked into it, and discovered the theft of the jewels. The matter was reported to Inspector Morarao, and the son, who had absented himself from the house, was suspected. When he was found he made a clean breast of the whole affair. His Worship sent the boy to the Sassoon Reformatory on a charge of theft. Curro Khamisa, the alleged instigator of the theft, and for whom Mr. D'Souza appeared, was discharged. When proceeded against by the police for receiving stolen property, his Worship believed he was morally wrong, but there was no evidence against him. The accused was fined Rs. 201, in default six months' imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. P. J. CHARLES.—We very much regret to announce the death of Mr. P. J. Charles, the leader of the Eurasian comunity, and who was highly respected by the entire station. He had been ailing for some five or six days, but he had somewhat recovered, and none of his friends expected that the end would come so soon. He was seized last Wednesday night with a partial affection of the brain, which showed itself in paralysis of the right side of his throat, which prevented his taking any nourishment. The loss of speech which showed itself on Monday morning, indicated that the vital parts of the brain were being affected. He became unconscious at about noon, and passed peacefully away at about five o'clock last evening. Efforts are being made to have the interment at the old cemetery near St. George's Grammar School, as he had always expressed a wish to be laid beside the remains of his only child, who was buried there in 1848. If these efforts fail, the interment will necessarily take place in the new cemetery, opposite his Highness the Nizam's Public Works Workshop. Mr. Charles' death has cast a gloom over the community which time only can remove. Our sympathy, and that of the entire community of Chudderghaut, are with the widow and her nieces, who have lost what was more valuable to them than all else in the world.—*Deccan Times*

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE Gymkhana mounted sports, which will take place at the back of the Marine Lines this afternoon, weather permitting, are:—

Tent-pegging and tilting at the ring.
Dropping balls in buckets.
Polo ball race.
Barebacked race.

The sports will commence at 5-15 p.m. Entries will close on the ground.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Council, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presiding, there were present:—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Drs. Waters and Cowasji, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, and M. N. Banaji.

TENDERS.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he proposes, with the sanction of the Town Council, to accept the tender of Mr. Mahomedali Rahimtula Bhaijibhai—the lowest of the 3 tenders received—for the removal and relaying of 5", 4", and 3" water pipes in the following roads:—Chunam Kiln Road, Bellasis Junction Road, Camateepoora Streets, and Khetwadi Back Road, at a cost of Rs. 5,294, *plus* Rs. 529, for cost of contingencies at 10 per cent., total Rs. 5,823, against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 6,949.

This was sanctioned.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Council resumed consideration of the report of the Gardens Sub-Committee regarding the appointment of a gardener, the formation of a botanical collection, the improvement of the Victoria Gardens generally, and the reorganization of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mr. Mandlik moved that it is undesirable that any alteration should be made in the trust deed, or that any charge should be levied for admittance to the Victoria Gardens on any day in the year consequent on the formation of a zoological collection or otherwise. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Sayani, whilst Colonel Portman moved that the proposals contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 in the Committee's report be recommended to the Corporation for approval and sanction. The amendment was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee, and after some discussion on the same lines as on the last occasion was adopted.

CONTRACTS FOR THE TANSA PROJECT.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Town Council under the presidency of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, the Municipal Commissioner presented the following letter on the subject of the contract for the construction of the Tansa Duct, under date 26th July:—

I have the honor to inform the Town Council that in response to advertisements calling for tenders for the construction of the Tansa Duct (in which expression I include tunnels, conduits, formation of the pipe line, pipe-laying and bridges over the Bassein Creek) from the Tansa Dam to Ghatkopar, I received three tenders, the aggregate amount of each of which based on the Engineer's approximate estimate of quantities and on the several schedules of rates, stands as follows:—Tender No. 1, Rs. 48,70,000; tender No. 2, Rs. 48,60,000; tender No. 3, Rs. 42,00,000. I propose, with the sanction of the Town Council, to accept tender No. 3 (the lowest), the tenderers being Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co., of Bombay and Calcutta. I have ascertained by independent inquiry that Mr. Mitchell, who is to be the partner resident in Bombay in charge of the work, has professional experience, and has carried out several large contracts to the satisfaction of his employers. Also, in reply to references, I have received reliable information that the firm is very respectable and trustworthy, and backed by capital. Both the Executive Engineer and the Consulting Engineer are of opinion that this tender should be accepted. This is the third and last of the large contracts which it will be necessary to let for the completion of the Tansa project. The only remaining work to be provided for will be the continuation of the main from Kurla to such point or points in Bombay as may be determined upon, and this work can either be included in the contract now under consideration, or let separately as may be subsequently deemed advisable. At present it is sufficient to say that Rs. 3,00,000 have been reserved on this account. The Town Council will be interested to observe how the present financial position of the scheme compares with the original forecast and the grant sanctioned thereon. Taking actual contract rates, and applying them to the estimate of quantities, and making allowance for the reserve of Rs. 3,00,000 just mentioned, the figures stand as follows:—

Head of Contract.	Name of Contractors.	Contract amount at Schedule Rate.	Original Abstract Estimate.
		Rs.	Rs.
Tansa Dam (according to estimated quantities).	Messrs. Glover & Co..........	28,72,095	31,25,045
Supply of Pipes (including pipes into Bombay).	Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang & Co.	37,50,000	47,93,000
Duct (at estimated quantities).	Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co...	.....	
1—Pipe track and pipe laying (excluding pipe laying from Kurla to Bombay).	Do.	6,75,000	
2—Tunnels and conduits.	Do.	30,21,000	31,70,750
3—Bassein Creek Bridges.	Do.	5,04,000	3,30,000
4—Pipe-laying from Kurla to Bombay.	Not let	3,00,000	3,00,000
	Total........	1,11,22,095	1,17,18,795

So that without trespassing on the sums appropriated to land compensation and establishment charges, there remains an available margin of Rs. 5,96,700 to cover excesses in quantities, possible bonus to the Dam contractors, buildings at the Dam site, testing officers' charges and other contingencies. Out of this I propose with the sanction of the Town Council to offer the contractors a bonus (not to exceed Rs. 60,000 in all) of Rs. 8,000 for every month before the 1st January 1891 (that being the date for the completion of the whole contract) that the three long tunnels are completed, as these constitute the most critical portion of the work.

After some discussion it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, seconded by Surgeon-Major Waters, and carried unanimously—That sanction be given to the acceptance by the Municipal Commissioners of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, and Mitchell and Co.'s tender for the construction of the following works in connection with the Tansa Water Works at the schedule rates appended to their tender—

APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE COST.

Duct at estimated quantities—	
(1) Pipe track and pipe-laying (excluding pipe-laying from Kurla to Bombay.)	6,75,000
(2) Tunnels and Conduits	30,21,000
(3) Bassein Creek bridges	5,04,000
Rs. ...	42,00,000

That sanction be also given to the payment of a bonus to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company of Rs. 8,000 for every month before the 1st January 1891, that all the three long tunnels included in this contract are completed, provided that such bonus does not exceed an aggregate maximum of Rs. 60,000.

The chairman, before putting the above resolution to the vote, said he was quite sure the Council would cordially agree with him in stating that the energy and ability with which Mr. Ollivant had carried on the works for carrying out the Tansa Works, were such as to entitle him to the warmest thanks of the Council. (Applause.)

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott:—

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—Mr. Lang, who appeared for the insolvent,, renewed his application for an interim order which he had made last week, remarking that the opposition by Dulputbhai Bhaghoobhai had been withdrawn. As there were creditors in England, his Lordship granted an interim order for six months.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Hubbibhoy, a creditor, applied for an order requiring Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai to produce their books of accounts for the Samvat years 1920-28, and submit themselves to examination with reference to the estate of the insolvent; also for a rule *nisi* calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not be restrained from distributing the dividends due in respect of claims against the insolvent's estate. His Lordshhip granted the application.

RE RAGHOBA NARAYEN.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE KHOJA ISMAIL RUTTONSEY.—Mr, Sunjana, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted for the usual period of three months.

CHUNDOO PATEL MEEA PATEL.—Mr. Manker, for this insolvent, also moved for an interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE HEALTH OF POONA.

THE Sanitary Commissioner in his last report makes the following remarks regarding the unhealthy condition of Poona:—

Among other important matters which have occurred during the year, the unhealthy condition of the city of Poona has attracted attention. In it there were no less than 3 separate outbreaks of cholera during the year, and the increasing unhealthiness of the city is a matter of much comment. In the opinion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, with which I concur, the general rising of the level of the sub-soil water since the opening of the Khadakvasla Canal, accounts for the increased sickness which has of late years been observed, especially at the setting in of the cold season, and this is due to percolation from the main canal and from the branch canals which have so injudiciously been carried through the town.

The extension of irrigation by means of canals is no doubt an inestimable boon in certain parts of the country, as the introduction of water not only enables the inhabitants to raise additional crops, but also ensures a never-failing supply of pure drinking water; but at the same time it must never be forgotten that irrigation without the provision of drainage is a well-recognized source of preventible disease. The necessity for agricultural drainage has been repeatedly brought to notice by the Army Sanitary Commission, and a notable instance of the danger entailed by the want of it will be found in the immediate vicinity of our largest military Cantonment in this Presidency. The condition of the soil between the Ghorpuri Cavalry Lines and the village of Moondwa, about 2½ miles to the east of the cantonment, must afford sufficient proof, even to the most sceptical, of the danger entailed by the too profuse application of water to an undrained soil. In the month of April, the hottest month of the year, this water stands stagnant in the roadside ditches, and the water level in a well close alongside the road is seen to be flushed with the soil, whilst the ground for a large extent is covered with rank rushes. I was informed that part of the area had become so rotten that sugarcane will not grow, and that in the fields where it does grow an increased amount of poudrette is necessary. Can any condition be more deplorable in the immediate vicinity of a large military station and on land adjacent to that part of the cantonment where the Ghorpuri Lines are situated, the barracks in which have of late years been so notoriously unhealthy?

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER ON HOSPITAL PROVISION AGAINST CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

IN his annual report for 1885, Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, makes the following remarks on the necessity for providing special hospital accommodation for cholera patients in Bombay:—

It will have been observed that, out of the 39 cases of cholera among the harbour population, 33, or 84·5 per cent., of the attacked died. This, as Dr. MacCartie truly says, is a very high death-rate, which will attract notice.

It will be within the recollection of Government that in my last annual report I stated that, in my opinion, one of the principal reasons why cholera in Bombay is so unusually fatal, is the fact that sufferers from this disease have to be carried very long distances before they can reach a hospital. Government was pleased to dissent from this opinion, and said: "It must not be overlooked that in the rest of the Presidency most cholera patients are not treated in hospitals and dispensaries at all, and that this theory did not meet with the support of the other medical officers, whose opinions on the subject were called for. The high apparent proportion of deaths to attacks in Bombay is probably in a great measure due to the circumstance that many attacks, which do not end fatally, are not reported at all."

With all deference, I venture most respectfully to say that my opinion is the result of many years' observation and consideration of the question as Health Officer of Bombay, and, if I may be allowed to do so, I would point out that the argument Government is pleased to use, viz., that "in the rest of the Presidency most cholera patients are not treated in hospitals or dispensaries at all," affords, as shown by the lesser proportion in the Mofussil of deaths to attacks, very strong testimony to the correctness of my opinion, for it shows that persons attacked by cholera in the rest of the Presidency although deprived of all medical advice and attendance yet, in point of fact, have better chance of recovery than cholera-stricken persons in Bombay, who have, when they reach the hospital, the best medical advice obtainable on this side of India.

In my humble opinion, it is a fair assumption to suppose that the reason is that, in the Mofussil, the patients are left alone in their own houses, and do not have their vital powers reduced by being taken long distances. On speaking some years ago to one of the most eminent sanitarians in England on the subject, he said, in words I have never forgotten: "Every yard a man with cholera is carried, adds immensely to his danger." Of course it is necessary to move him out of the influence of the cholera-producing cause; but whatever the poison or influence, or whatever else it may be, which produces the effects which call cholera, there can be no doubt whatever that it is one which principally affects the great nervous centres, especially that of the mesenteric system; and that a man whose nervous system is thus affected can be carried long distances, it may be for miles, without doing him immense harm is opposed to all sanitary experience.

I would also point out that the medical officers whose opinion on the subject differs from mine, be they who they may, cannot have enjoyed equal opportunities of studying the disease in its initiatory stage as one who for many years was Health Officer of Bombay. Medical officers, as a rule, rarely see cases of cholera among the poor until they are admitted into hospital. The Health Officer of Bombay studies the disease at the scene of the outbreak, and knows the great danger resulting from delay in getting the patient at rest in bed away from the cholera atmosphere and under treatment, which if it is to do any good, must be commenced before collapse has set in.

As regards the harbour population, let any one consider for himself the course of events which take place when a man is seized with cholera on board a boat out in the harbour, and he will see how seriously the sufferer's chance of recovery must be imperilled by the long delay which ensues before he can be got to bed in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. First, there is the panic which is caused, and the discussion as to the best course to pursue; then there is the bringing him on shore, where a vehicle has to be obtained, and then there is the drive through the town to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. All these operations consume time, which is simply invaluable to a cholera-stricken man, and the patient's vital powers are very rapidly exhausted by the exertion he is almost necessarily obliged to make: so that when he does arrive at the hospital he is generally too far gone for medical skill to be of any avail in saving his life.

With reference to the last paragraph noted above viz., that "the high apparent proportion of deaths to attacks in Bombay is probably in a great measure due to the circumstance of many attacks which do not terminate fatally are not reported at all." I would not, of course, contend that every attack is reported, but I know that a very considerable number of them are. The officers of the Public Health Department and the police in Bombay have had a very long and careful training in this matter, and are thoroughly to be relied upon; and so many are the ways through which the police receive information that whilst coroner I have held inquests on the bodies of persons who were supposed to have met their deaths by unnatural means, but which, on investigation, turned out to be case of cholera. As regards the harbour population at all events, I believe the number of attacks from cholera which do not come to the knowledge of the police are very very few; surely it must be admitted that the employés of the Public Health Department and the police in Bombay are a more trustworthy agency than the village patels who send in the cholera returns.

I have ventured to defend my opinion at this length because it involves a very important question, and this is the desirability of providing a floating hospital for the treatment of all cases of sudden sickness, injuries, &c., occurring among the harbour population. There ought, of course, to be no cholera, and the great endeavour on the part of everybody should be to remove all cholera-producing causes but, taking things as they are, I feel confident, if such a hospital as I have spoken of were provided, it would save life to a large extent and be an inestimable boon to the harbour population. Government has ruled in its Resolution, General Department, No. 3337, dated 12th September 1884, that it cannot incur this expenditure; but, perhaps, if Government is pleased to prove of the suggestion, and were to bring the matter to the notice of the Port Trustees, they in conjunction with the Municipality might find the necessary funds. If it is found to be impossible to provide a floating hospital, the next best plan would be to provide a cholera hospital on one of the bunders.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

NATIVE RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

IN connection with the question of space to be allotted to passengers in third class carriages on Indian Railways, the Public Works Departments have consulted all the Local Governments and have now issued a circular bearing on the subject. A Note by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, dated 8th June, 1886, is first of all published. In it he says:—

I think it desirable, in order to prevent overcrowding, to lay down some rule both as to seat space, floor area, and cubical contents for passengers. In laying down such rules it is necessary to avoid a confusion in the term regarding the "width" of the seat for passengers, as several officers, in answering the questions of Government, appear to have confounded the "width" with the "depth" of the seat. By the "depth" I mean the measurement from the front of the seat to its back, whilst the "width" of the seat per passenger is the width which each passenger occupies in a seat and which determines the number of passengers seated side by side in a given length of seat; thus, for example, supposing a transverse seat in a metre gauge carriage to be 6' 8" (or 80 inches) long and to be intended to seat four passengers, the "width" of seat per passenger is 20 inches.

In considering this question, it is not necessary to fix rules for each class of carriage; it is only necessary to lay down the minimum space allowed per passenger in any carriage:—

I think that the Government of India might lay down the rule that the minimum accommodation in any class of carriage must be—

Width of seat per passenger ...	18·0 inches.
Floor area per passenger ...	3·30 superficial ft.
Cubic contents of carriage per passenger ...	22·0 cubic ft.

and that in all carriages in future to be constructed for Indian service in the following space should be allowed per passenger:—

Width of seat ...	19·5 inches.
Area of floor ...	3·5 square feet.
Cubic contents of carriage ...	25·0 cubic feet.

It will be desirable to specify distinctly what is meant by "*width*" of seat in issuing orders on this subject.

The Wardha Coal, the Bombay-Baroda and Central India, the Rajputana Malwa, and Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railways appear to overcrowd some of their carriages. I would suggest that notice be given to these railways that when the space given is in any respect less than the minimum adopted by the Government of India, the number of passengers should be reduced so as to be in accordance with the standard fixed. In one case on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the width of seat is only 16½ inches, the minimum to be adopted being, in my opinion, 18 inches.

When the *width* of seat is less than 19½ inches per passenger, I think the number of passengers should be reduced so as to be not less than that minimum during the hot weather, say from April to September inclusive.

The Government of India in the D.-W. P. then add the following Resolution:—

The information furnished by the several Railway Administration as to the space at present allowed in existing carriages to intermediate and 3rd class passengers has been carefully considered by the Government of India. No special rules appear to be required as regards the necessary space to be allotted to passengers in the intermediate class carriages, as on all railways where these carriages are run the desire is to make this accommodation superior to that given in the third class both in space allotted and inconveniences: but as regards accommodation in the third or lowest class carriage, definite rules as to the minimum accommodation are required both for the guidance of the various Railway Administrations and to ensure the comfort of the travelling public.

Also from the returns received the terms "width" and "depth" of seat allowed to each passenger are often confused or interchanged. In order that the distinction between the two terms may be made quite clear the expression "width of seat" used in this Resolution is defined as the distance required for one passenger in determining the number of passengers to be seated side by side along a given length of seat.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that the minimum accommodation to be provided in all third class carriage stock of both the standard and metre gauge hereafter built should be regulated as follows:—

Width of seat ...	19·5 inches,
Floor area ...	3.5 square feet,
Cubic capacity per passenger ...	25·0 cubic feet;

and that the number of passengers allowed to be seated in the present stock should be regulated by the following dimensions:—

Width of seat ...	18·0 inches.
Floor area ...	3·3 square feet.
Cubic capacity per passenger...	22·0 cubic feet.

PUNJAB VITAL STATISTICS.

THE return for the Punjab, during the week ending Saturday, the 26th June, 1886, is as follows:—Comparing the results of the districts for which complete and correct returns have been received, the total deaths registered from all causes in the Province were 8,835, against 9,725 in the previous week and 8,449 in the corresponding week of the past year, giving respectively an annual death-rate of 26·7, 29·4, and 25·5 per 1,000 of population. There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 266 deaths were registered, against 257 in the previous week and 153 in the corresponding week of the past year. From fevers there were 5,864 deaths, against 6,669 in the previous week and 5,891 in the corresponding week of the past year. From bowel complaints 325 deaths against 381 and 292; chest disease 515, against 528 and 428; snake-bite 19, against 17 and 18; hydrophobia 5, against 4 and 3; and all other causes 1,841, against 1,868 in the previous week and 1,650 in the corresponding week of the past year. Two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven deaths were registered in the Province amongst infants under one year of age, of which number 1,331 were males and 1,136 females. In the 47 large municipal towns 844 deaths were registered (443 males and 401 females) giving a death-rate of 35 per mille of population; 801 births were registered (438 males and 363 females), giving a birth-rate of 33 per mille of population. The death-rate for Amritsar was 56 per 1,000 during the week under review. Of the 79 deaths registered in this town under the head of "all other causes" 43 were due to measles.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Verdande, 299 tons, Captain D. Duysen, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain W. Millar, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Merka, 1,029 tons, Captain Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (July 15th), with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Schumaker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (14th July), with a cargo of sugar and rum, and 120 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee C. Joosub.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Medusa, 1,745 tons, Captain E. Perini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (July 2), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Allen, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Heibing, Miss Krang and 4 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH JULY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Birmania..	1562	M. Saporits	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Armenia ..	2218	S. Young	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Deccan	2022	P. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Inchulva	1453	J. Holliday	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Hydaspes ..	1890	G. Scrivener....	E	P. & O. Co.
" Anglo-Indian	1371	J. H. Franks....	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Sumatra.....	1406	......	K	Hajee Cassum.
" Peshwa	1399	W. H. Edge	L	Dossa Kirpal.
" Eden Hall...	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
" Kangra	1479	J. Stone	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
" County of York.......	1478	R. Wyley	O	McCulloch & Co
" Clan Buchanan	1912	W. Miller	P	Finlay, Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Medusa (s)	Perini	Hongkong, July 2.
	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, July 15.
	Taif (s)	Schumaker..	Mauritius, July 14.
	Oriental (s)	Johnstone ..	Mozambique, June 25

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Flora..............	Manton	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Schooner Verdande, Duysen, for Mauritius.
Steamer Clan Buchanan, Millar, for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Hydaspes, for Marseilles.
" Medusa, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVALS.
23 W. J. Pirrie........Duckworth..Newport, April 11.
24 Busheer (s) ......Johnston....Rangoon, July 16.
Secundra (s) ......Russell......Singapore, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Mahratta, Africa, Shahjehan, Rouen, Chusan and Britania.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
24 Karamania (s)..... .... Liverpool.
Carlotta .... Sumatra.
25 Navarino (s)......... .... Calcutta.
Parrulia (s) .... Calcutta.
26 Chusan (s)........ ...... Calcutta.
Compta (s)......... ...... Singapore.

July. DEPARTURE.
24 Maharaja (s)...... .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—175 barrels alum, Hemraj Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—7 cases envelopes and 7 cases writing paper, N Cumroodin; 60 boxes brandy, D Cowasjee; 60 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Mirzapore s—24 cases serving machines, H A Geyer and Co.

Bokhara s—53 cases claret, C H B Forbes and Co; 113 boxes brandy, Dhunjibhoy, C Oomrigur; 25 cases slate pencil, N Chandabhoy.

Clyde s—8 cases brandy, R Purshotum.

Venetia s—4 cases wine, R Purshotum.

FROM GENOA.

Birmania s—6 cases watch materials, Kenny and Co; 6 cases marble, F Muraglia and Co; 154 cases marble slabs, Gostling and Morris.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—126 bales cotton, S Rochuldass; 150 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton, S Kemutrani; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 15 bales cotton and 61 bales wool, T Jeewa and Co; 55 bales wool, H Kheldass; 77 bales wool, S Kessowjee; 110 bales wool, N Khuttow; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 115 bales wool, D Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kanjra s—4 bales hides, M Canjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regius s—100 bales cotton, N Soorchund.

Armenia s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts barley 7,500 cwts linseed and 1,999, cwts rapeseed Joussait and Boutillier.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

Medusa s—150 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—200 bales cotton, Harvey & Co; 1,498 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOT GENOA.

Birmania s—50 cwts gum, Olcese and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—1½ cwts ivory and 4 cwts gum, R Purshothum; 250 cwts onions, C Jooma; 125 cwts onions, A Moosa; 25 bales twist, S Abraham; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 11 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 65 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 43 bales twist, Hajee Esac Ellias and Co; 30 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, G Jainaram; 34 cases opium, P and O Co; 60 cwts olibanum and 83 lbs ivory, Yue Loong Hung.

FOR SHANGHI.

Deccan s—25 bales twist, S J David and Co; 75 bales twist, E Ezra and Co.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr F M Halliday, Comr, Patna Divn, is appointed to act as member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H A Cockerell, CSI, or until further orders.

Mr J Boxwell, Magte and Collr, Gya, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Patna Divn, during the absence, on deputation of Mr F M Halliday, or until further orders.

Mr A Manson, Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Comr, Chittagong Divn, during the absence, on leave, of Mr D R Lyall, or until further orders.

Mr S J Douglas, Offg Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr A Manson, or until further orders.

Mr J. Beames, Comr of Burdwan is allowed leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 1st Aug next.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Offg Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Mr. R. W. Blair, Assist. Sub-Depy Opium Agent, has been granted by H. M's. Secry. of State for India an extension of leave on sick certificate for three months.

Mr. G. Field, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Motihari, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Surgn-Major W. Flood Murray, Civil Surgn of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months and eighteen days.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 23, 1886.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Pennington, Collr of Tanjore, furlough for two years from about the last week in August next.

Mr E Gibson, to act as Collr, Dist Magte, and Govt Agent, Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Pennington on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Joseph to act as Principal Assist to the Collr, Magte and Agent to the Govr in Ganjam, during the employment of Mr E J Sewell on other duty, or until futher orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W O'Hara Supdt, Central Jail, Trichinoply, privilege leave for twenty-eight days.

Vasudeva Rao Garu, M R Ry R, Subordinate Judge of Negapatam, leave for three months on private affairs from the 12th inst.

Mr E L F Cavendish, Supdt of the Dist Jail, Tanjore, to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Surgn O'Hara on leave, or until further orders, Surgn-Major H Hyde, Actg Civil Surgn, Trichinopoly, assuming medical charge of the jail without prejudice to his own duties

Surgn-Major J H Ritchie, in medical charge of the Dist Jail, Tanjore, to act as Supdt of that jail during the employment of Mr Cavendish on other duty, or until further orders, without prejudice to his own duties.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg H A F Nailer, to act as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, during the employment of Surgn Dymott on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major C Sibthorpe, Professor of Anatomy, to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, during the absence of Surgn-Major J Ratton on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major H Allison, Professor of Hygiene, to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, during the employment of Surgn-Major C Sibthorpe, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr E H Elliot, BA, Actg First Senior Assist Professor, Presidency College, to act as Professor of History, Presidency College, until further orders.

Mr W H Wilson, PHD, to act in the Second Class during the absence of Mr Garthwaite on leave, or until further orders.

Mr G Bickle, to act in the Third Class for Mr Wilson.

Mr A Monro, MA, BCL, to be in the Third Class, vice Rai Bahadur T Gopala Rau, BA, deceased.

Mr J Bradshaw MA, LLD, Inspr of Schools, Fourth Divn, to act as Inspr of Schools, Sixth Divn, during the absence of Mr Garthwaite on leave, or until further orders.

Mr C W Burroughs BA, LLD, Actg Head Master, Mangalore College, to act as Inspr of Schools, Fourth Divn, during the employment of Dr. Bradshaw on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave is granted to the Reverend A J Jones, for three months from the 9th Aug, or date of departure.

Capt R F, Westmacott, Middlesex Regt, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Wellington in the place of Major Yates, who has left the station.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon the Chief Justice has granted privilege leave of absence, to Mr. Walter Morgan, Depty Registrar, High Court, Appellate, Side, for one month and four days from the 26th inst.

REVENUE.

Mr T G Everard, Acting Assist Inspr, in the Salt and Abkari Dept, is transferred from the Manginapudi to the Nizampatam Circle.

FOREST.

Mr M S, Noronha, First-Class Certificate, Agricultural College to be a Forest Ranger, Fifth Grade, on probation, and to do duty in Trichinopoly till further orders.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

Ootacamund, 21st July, 1886.

Lieut-Col C R Bradstreet, Genl List, Infy, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Secunderabad, vice Col A G D Logan, who vacates.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secry of State for India:—

Lieut Thornton, Second Batn, Middlesex Regt, Wing Officer, 31st Mad Infy, dated 1st May 1884.

Lieut E W S K, Maconchy, E Y Regt, Wing Officer, 7th Mad Infy, dated 11th Sept 1883.

Lieut E W Jamison, Berkshire Regt, Wing Officer, 11th Mad Infy, dated 17th June 1885.

Lieut W N M Cooke, York and Lancaster Regt, Wing Officer, 8th Mad Infy, dated 21st Sept 1883.

The undermentioned Officers having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified against their names.

Lieut J Vans-Agnew, First Battn, South Lancashire Regt, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Lt Cavy, dated 24th Nov 1884.

Lieut R W Falcon, First Battn, Oxford, Lt Infy, Wing Officer, 9th Mad Infy, dated 2nd Dec 1884.

Lieut A R Denne, First Battn, Rl Munster Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 2nd Mad Infy, dated 30th Dec 1884.

Lieut O G, Ievers First Battn, Rl Sussex Regt, Wing Officer, 8th Mad Infy dated 1st Jan 1885.

Lieut A S Rooke has passed the prescribed professional examination.

Surgn-Major J J L, Ratton MD, Surgn Genl Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medical College, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with ten days' subsidiary leave.

The services of the undermentioned Officer are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C:—Capt H H Young, Staff Corps.

The services of the undermentioned Officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Dept:—Vety Surgn E R C Butler, Army Vety Dept.

South Indian Railway Vol R C—Capt H D Gerrard, Staff Corps Wing Officer, 10th Mad Infy, to be Adjut, dated 9th July 1886.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut A, Drew, is granted leave in India for six months, from the 1st Aug 1886, or date of departure.

Yercaud Volunteers—permitting Capt J F Gaitskell to resign his Commission, is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the monsoon.

	1886.		1886.
Tuesday ...	... 3rd Aug.	Friday ...	... 15th Oct.
" ...	... 10th "	" ...	... 22nd "
" ...	... 17th "	" ...	... 29th "
" ...	... 24th "	" ...	... 5th Nov.
" ...	... 31st "	" ...	... 12th "
" ...	... 7th Sept.	" ...	... 19th "
" ...	... 14th "	" ...	... 26th "
Friday ...	... 24th "	" ...	... 3rd Dec.
" ...	.. 1st Oct.	" ...	... 10th "
" ...	... 8th "	" ...	... 17th "
		" ...	... 24th "

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	... 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. ..	... 1½ "

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	.. 6th Aug.	Friday	.. 15th Oct.
"	... 20th "	"	.. 29th "
"	.. 3rd Sept.	"	.. 12th Nov.
"	.. 17th Sept.	"	.. 26th "
"	.. 1st Oct.	"	... 10th Dec.
		"	.. 24th "

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola	1	0
For every additional tola	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas ...	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas...	4	0
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas	4	

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country ..	AM 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-15	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day reduced their official rate of discount from 9 per cent. at which it has stood since 3rd June, to 8 per cent. per annum. The reduction was quite anticipated, as although the position of the Bank is still comparatively weak, and the Cash Balance unusually low, anything like pressure has been absent from the market for some time past. In fact the stringency latterly has existed only with the Exchange Banks, who, with a practical certainty of lower exchange in the future, have been keeping all their available funds on the home side since before the close of our active export season. That they have found this policy profitable there can be little doubt, the sterling value of the rupee having dropped ¾d. in the last two months, and to-day with a further fall of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver reported from London, there seems no reason to believe that the time has yet arrived for a change of front. Government certainly preach a lower value for silver with a persistency which might almost encourage the belief that they wanted it; the course of trade for some time to come must favor a decline, and now the reduction in the Bank rate certifies the beginning of the end of dear money, which has been the chief support of ready Sterling rates for some weeks past. It very frequently happens, no doubt, that when the depression is apparently the greatest a turn is not far off, and it is quite possible that the mere rapidity of the present fall may induce a re-action at an early date, but except that reason it is difficult to find another of any importance in our present surroundings on which to base hopes of a recovery.

EXCHANGE.—Our market opened weak with a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in Credits, and during the day a further reduction of 1-32d. has taken place. Being Council draft day there has not been much business doing, but the disposition has still been to cover in remittances for forward irrespective almost of rate. Ready bills close as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4 27-32 to 1-4⅞	„
Francs „ „	1·77½ to 1·77¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and rather easier at Rs. 97 7-16 for Fours, Rs. 100⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are rather irregular. Press Companies are firm, and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils, and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Mills are also firm in the majority of cases, but values are not materially altered. Treacher and Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 1,070, Bapty Bros. have recovered to Rs 5 discount.

COTTON from Liverpool comes dull with sales yesterday of only 7,000 bales. Spot values were unaltered, but arrivals were 1-32d. to 1-64d. lower. In New York on the other hand Futures were 6 points dearer.

Here the market is still very quiet in tone, but great steadiness prevails. Exporters are not willing buyers, but the local Mills go on steadily buying from day to day picking up the bulk of decent staff available. Good Westerns are very firmly held for Rs. 179, and for Saw-ginned-Dharwar Rs. 194 to Rs. 196 is quoted, with a contract probably Rs. 2 higher. In New Cotton we notice more willing sellers of Bengals, the crop reports from that quarter being most encouraging. Good for December might now be bought at Rs. 165, January perhaps Re. 1 less. Good Ginned Broach, March, remains at Rs. 220, Good Omras Rs. 186, Good Dholleras for April Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT we call quiet but firm at previous prices for ready stuff, nothing doing forward. To-day's rates are:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-3-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-2-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-0-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„

SEEDS are quiet but unchanged.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	871 bales.
Wheat	29,006 cwts.
Linseed	5,066 „
Rap seed	2,432 „
Gingelly	3,829 „

FREIGHTS we call quiet but steady at unchanged rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	731½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£60
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	1	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	700
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	5.0
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	641
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	100
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	695
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	1
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	450
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	960
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	955
Dhurumsey S &W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	15
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	500	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	625
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	50	..	135
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	920
Hinganghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	588	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	50	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,00	50	Rs. 25	1,132½
Khandeish	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	905
eopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1	1	Rs. 5	761
ad as United	500	0	1,0	Rs. 125	2,85
Mahaluxmi	650	1,0	1,0	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,	1,0	20	1,2 2½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
algaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	905
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900xd
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	750
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	–	825

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,725

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£15
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£160½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	160
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	500	500	15 p. ct.	650
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	715
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. s	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1½	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	...	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Re. 1	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	9	1,070
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	207½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

ROWSON—July 23, at Neddiwuttum, the wife of William Rowson, of a son.

DEATHS.

BIALE—July 23, at Calcutta, Susan, relict of Captain John P Biale.

JOSEPH—July 25, at Madras, from teething, John Stapleton, son of John and Ellen, and grand son of the late Captain Thurlow Hovel Godfrey, of Ootacamund, aged 8 months and 17 days.

TROTTER—July 13, at Munipur, from wound received at the action of Punsha, Upper Burma, Major W F Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Munipur.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES supplied after examination by Mr. Lazarus' System are warranted to be the most perfect fitting, the coolest, and the most beneficial in the World.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

PEBBLES versus GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
1A Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

LORD SALISBURY is a long time in forming a Ministry. It is a week since it was formally announced that Mr. Gladstone would resign, and nearly as long since Lord Salisbury was summoned to Osborne; and yet nothing but rumour has been furnished as to the distribution of two or three of the higher offices in the new administration. Lord Iddesleigh will probably get the Foreign Office; Lord Randolph Churchill will probably be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will probably be Chief Secretary for Ireland. And we have got no further than that. But between times Lord Salisbury finds an opportunity of meeting his party at the Carlton Club—a rather unusual proceeding for a statesman still in confidential communication with the Crown on the subject—and of telling them what his plans and prospects are. His declaration to the party seems to have been very important. He has had an interview with Lord Hartington, and he formally confirms the report that that statesman has promised to support the Irish policy of the new Cabinet. This establishes, if it establishes nothing else, that the new Cabinet have or will have an Irish policy of their own, and one on somewhat broader lines than those of mere resistance to Mr. Gladstone's scheme in the event of its being revived. The twenty years' coercion remedy, which a slight twist of Lord Salisbury's words warranted his opponents in attributing to him, until his own disavowal of the idea deprived them of the right of charging him with it, must have been explicitly abandoned, or Lord Hartington would not so freely have tendered his help to the coming Government. Lord Salisbury's expression of a hope that the settlement of Ireland will be a lasting one seems to indicate that he will have some plan of his own, instead of trusting for the lasting settlement of Ireland to the rejection of Home Rule by the English constituencies this month. There are two indications, indeed, of his desire to make a serious effort to solve the Irish problem. The appointment of Lord Iddesleigh to the Foreign Office is one; it will relieve the new Premier of the onerous duties in that Department which he took upon himself last year, and will give him liberty to apply himself to the Irish question as the one question upon which the best energies of the Government should be concentrated. The other is the probable nomination of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the Irish Office. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is constitutionally unfitted to lead the House of Commons; but he knows the Irish Office, and has worked well there; he is fair, conciliatory, and patient, and withal by no means irresolute. He will not be popular in Ireland—who would be, in the circumstances of to-day?—but no Chief Secretary whom Lord Salisbury could nominate would be less unpopular than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

A WRITER in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, who takes "Bribery Ancient and Modern" for his theme, recognizes the incontrovertible truth that this particular vice belongs to the East as well as to the West. We notice, as an illustration of the variety of uses to which controversialists can put a given body of testimony, that the same Colonel Sleeman to whom Mr. Max Müller appealed a year or two since when he endeavoured to establish "the truthful character of the Hindus" in an essay under that title is now laid under tribute for illustrations of the peculiar forms of bribery practised in India under native rule. In the presence of such a fact one scarcely knows whether the more to admire the impartiality of Sleeman or the ingenuity of those who have made him a witness in these two inquiries. There is, however, a plain advantage in taking so wide a view of so large a subject as this of universal bribery, and we leave the *Quarterly Reviewer*, notwithstanding that he looks in at Greece and Rome, at Oudh and the United States, at the France of to-day and at England in the good old days when the kiss of a pretty Duchess was deemed a fair price for a butcher's vote, with a consciousness that much more might be said on the subject than he has said. It is quite worth while enquiring, for instance, whether, even in the incorruptible political life of England in these days, the old vice does not sometimes re-appear under the concealing disguise of new forms. Whether, for instance, there was no suspicion of bribery in Mr. Gladstone's offer to the constituencies twelve years ago that if they would send him back to power he would abolish the income-tax—a promise the fulfilment of which, as we learn in a recent publication, he himself very shortly before must have deemed impolitic and incapable of fulfilment without detriment to the finances of the country. Or is the same deleterious element so absent from certain schemes of agrarian reform that we can be shocked at Roman candidates for the consulship who, having no lands to offer the people, fed them and gave them games? Sir Henry Maine, as we have seen, did not please Mr. John Morley when in his recent work on "Popular Government" he pointed out, by no means without reference to some of the political circumstances of his day and generation, that there are two forms of bribery. "It can be carried on by promising or giving to expectant partizans places paid out of the taxes, or it may consist in the directer process of legislating away the property of one class and giving it to another." The incorruptibility of the democracy which Aristotle assumed when he said that the many are more incorruptible than the few is only apparent. The many are not essentially more incorrupt than the few; their corruptibility presents itself in other modes, and is collective rather than individual. No one for instance who has watched the recent developments of democracy in France need have any doubt upon that point. The Republic has no *ecus* to throw broadcast in recompense for the services done to it as the old monarchy had. But it will bribe the voters of an *arrondissement* by giving it, in return for its support at the elections, a bridge that it does not need, a railway that will not pay working expenses, or some superfluous public work that will at least be good for trade. In the bestowal of places in return for party service it is fast becoming the equal of the United States in the height of the "spoils to the victors" regime.

Bribery as an Indian institution necessarily differs from anything under the same name which old Greece and Rome or new England and France have to exhibit. Under any form of government in which popular choice is an essential element it is the governors who in various methods bribe the governed. Under an autocracy it is the governed who bribe the governors, either in the purchase of favour or justice, or for protection against some act of tyranny. The reviewer makes a rather too broad assertion when he represents the native of India under British rule as regarding English officials as perpetuating the character for receptivity which belonged to their predecessors in rule. We should be sorry to think that we had been exhibiting to successive generations the more excellent way of an honest unpurchasable administration, and all to no purpose. If incredulity on the subject of the Englishmen's incorruptibility is still rife it must exist mainly amongst people who come from native territories, and who doubtless have had experience of the efficacy of paying for justice. We should hesitate to accept as typical of the ideas which have prevailed on the subject during the last generation an anecdote which the writer gives, in which a wealthy suitor, anxious to bribe a collector, passes a bag of gold mohurs to his vakeel, who passes it on to the sheristadar, and the sheristadar to a Portuguese writer, who on a judgment adverse to the briber being given by the collector denied all knowledge of the bag of gold. If this is put forward as a record of an actual occurrence, it must be set down as highly improbable. If it is meant to be merely an illustrative story it would be necessary to say that it illustrates a popular view of the character of a British administrator and those who surround him which belongs rather to the past than to the present generation. The "downward filtration" process has at least impressed the native *personnel* of British administration with a sense of the inaccessibility of the administrators themselves to unlawful influences, and attempts of this kind might in almost every case be expected to be checked *in limine*, by the first karkoon whom it was sought to *enlist* in the enterprise.

The writer, whoever he may be, has not thrown much real light upon bribery in India, though the subject would well repay investigation by any one who could interest himself in it. It is a remarkable thing that with Colonel Sleeman for his sole authority in regard to this part of his paper he should have involved the people of Hindustan in a general indictment for the "complete disappearance of the virtue called veracity" from the East. Colonel Sleeman, if he had been called to give evidence upon this point, would have greatly altered the complexion of the charge. The Hindus, as Mr. Max Müller has endeavoured to prove from his testimony, are veracious to one another; when they depart from the ways of strict veracity it is in their dealings with strangers generally and with the officers of Government in particular. The explanation of this fact—if fact it is—might be derived from a familiar historic truth, that the subjugation of a race does not tend to foster veracity in it. If the Christians of the South-East of Europe are given to Cretan ways, the reason is that having been for centuries subject to the oppression of a military and alien Government too strong for them to stand up against in self-defence, they have had to seek their protection in duplicity. The question whether a people's unveracity is an induced or an inherent vice cannot often be answered except by reference to its history, and when we are told of the complete disappearance of veracity from the East we must accept the statement with reservations and distinctions almost important enough to remove the charge from view, at all events so far as it relates to this country. The fact that bribery has had a large part in the public life of India need not be interpreted as in any way confirming this general charge. It flourishes in various forms amongst nations who have not been at any great pains to convict themselves of dishonesty in speech. It is not peculiar to the East—we do not speak of any part of India, British or native—that men have to pay for their offices. If the agents of Asiatic governments find—as some of them are known to do—that before their stipend reaches them the thousand rupees has dwindled down to six hundred or less, something of the same kind occurs in the Far West, where blackmail is levied on the employé in the form of a subscription towards the re-election expenses of the party who are in power and to whom he owes his office. The American employé has to pay to his party what the Asiatic official has to pay to his Government or the people who stand between him and it. In this respect at all events the Heathen Chinee is not at all peculiar, and there is nothing in the recent developments of bureaucratic bribery in the West, which is essentially better than the lower forms which have prevailed at one time and another in the East.

OUR Simla correspondent tells us that a good deal of satisfaction has been given there by the refusal of the Calcutta Turf Club to interfere with the stewards' decision in the dispute between the owners of Little Nell and Cupid. It was entirely a question of fact that had to be decided, and though there was a conflict of evidence on the question whether the leading horse had jostled the other, the matter was essentially one that could be better adjudicated upon on the spot than by a tribunal at a distance, however impartial it might be. The best guide in such a controversy is the rules of racing as passed by the Jockey Club. These confer upon the stewards of each meeting absolute power as to all disputes in relation to a race. And although an appeal lies from the stewards to the Jockey Club on the interpretation of the rules, power of appeal is expressly refused in relation to questions of fact. This is a convenient rule, which cannot well be improved upon, and the racing community in India will not wish that it should be departed from.

THE Bombay Government have written to the judges of the High Court to enquire whether the Small Causes Courts at Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad cannot be abolished without detriment to public interests; and whether the work done by the judges of those courts may not as well be done by the ordinary subordinate judges at the respective stations being invested, as elsewhere, with the powers of Small Cause Court judges. The cost of the three courts, including establishment charges, is about Rs. 5,000 a month.

WE hear that there is no truth in a report to which one of the Calcutta papers has given currency that the Government have drawn up a memorandum dealing at length with the question of the exodus to Simla. The Finance Committee have had the question under their consideration, and it is believed that they will be able to suggest means for a material reduction of the cost of the annual flight to the Himalayas.

MR. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, is about to proceed on privilege leave. Mr. W. Webb, who is now sitting in Mr. Ryan's Court, will act for Mr. Cooper. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, will act for Mr. Ryan during Mr. Webb's occupancy of Mr. Cooper's Court.

CALICO BALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

THE Calico Ball at the Viceregal Lodge was undoubtedly a great success, a fine evening going some way towards making it such. Great taste and ingenuity had been displayed in the dresses, and the effect was surprising. I have seldom seen prettier or more becoming dresses even when the richest materials were used. The ball was kept up until after two o'clock with great spirit, their Excellencies joining in and playing host and hostess in the most charming way. The first event of the evening was a "singing quadrille," danced as a quadrille was in the days of our more stately grand parents. It must have required a great deal of practice and drilling, the effect of the singing, graceful bows and curtseys, was very good, and the quadrille was danced twice during the evening by special request; then a "Polka Lancers" was an innovation, and gave some amusement to the lookers on, and plenty of exercise to the dancers! A cotilson, very well managed, and conducted by Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, and the A.D.C.s was a source of great fun and enjoyment. Many new figures were introduced, and an amount of spirit put into the whole thing, that must have astonished the walls of Viceregal Lodge, if walls have ears, as we are told! The most amusing incident of the evening was contrived by Lord Dufferin. He was present in plain clothes, receiving with Lady Dufferin the guests as they arrived. Soon after the dancing commenced an Arab Sheikh appeared, and going up to Lady Dufferin made a profound bow, and was received with the usual gracious cordiality. He said "I am afraid that your Ladyship does not recognise me," and she said with some hesitation at having to acknowledge the fact, that though she knew his face she could not remember his name. The Sheik with a bow passed on. Coming across Lord William Beresford, the Sheikh gave him a familiar slap on the back, and said, "How are you, old fellow?" Lord William turned round and, not recognising his interrogator, rather resented the familiarity, and as a sort of reproof said, with a return slap, "How are you, old fellow." After a while the Sheik was recognised as his Excellency, and he evidently enjoyed the joke. In a few minutes he again appeared in ordinary evening dress. A black beard and moustache, spectacles, and a few dark lines under the eyes, with the change of dress, had enabled him to move about for a few minutes unrecognised even by those of his own household.

Lady Dufferin was most becomingly dressed as the wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Lady Helen Blackwood, and Miss Thynne were his sisters, all taken from family portraits. Lady Dufferin wore orange-coloured muslin, with a white handkerchief over the shoulders, a white lace cap falling coquettishly from under a large brimmed Tuscan hat. The hair was in long ringlets hanging over the shoulders, and powdered of course. There were a great many pretty dresses in the room, but Watteau's and powder dresses rather predominated. Being restricted to cotton, nearly everyone had to buy new dresses, and consequently there was a freshness about all which was far nicer than the rather dingy finery which does duty only too often at fancy balls. Probably, more thought had to be given in the device of costumes, as only certain materials could be used, and the effect was undoubtedly all that could be desired. A pleasanter evening has not been spent by Simlaites for many seasons, but there is always a feeling of being welcome guests at the Viceregal Lodge, which makes all the parties there enjoyable. On Friday evening "a few members of the Club" gave another dance, and as good or better than the last. A great deal of trouble was taken in decorating the theatre, and the comfort of the guests was fully considered. I am not sure that some of the chaperones quite approved of so many *Kala juggahs*, but probably the chaperones were the last persons thought of by those who arranged them, or if thought of, it must have stimulated the desire to avoid their gaze! The stage of the theatre was arranged as a drawing-room, and added both to the general good effect, and to the pleasure of the sitters out. The hosts looked well after their guests, there was a nice supper, and twenty dances did not seem to satisfy all the young people. However, the band played "God Save the Queen" at that point, very much to their own satisfaction, I should think. Though two very jolly dances have filled the minds of many of us to some extent, we have had some more serious recreations. Mr. W. W. Hunter gave a lecture at the Christ Church School-room on the subject of Christianity in India, chiefly in regard to its earliest phases. Mr. Molesworth, in connection with the Natural History Society, gave a lecture on "Ants," which was very interesting.

In my account of the Sky Races here I mentioned that a dispute had arisen. The matter was referred to the Calcutta Turf Club, some exception being taken to the verdict of the local stewards. A telegram has just been received from the honorary secretary, C.T.C., saying "stewards declined to interfere with decision of local stewards in 'Little Nell' case." This has given general satisfaction. If those present are not to decide such questions, there will be some reluctance to take the trouble and responsibility of stewards' duties. The decision is therefore one of interest to the racing community generally, and will doubtless give unmitigated satisfaction among them.

THE CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ONE of the first fruits of the movement originally started by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee for supplying medical aid to the women of India, is the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, which will be opened to-morrow with due ceremony by his Excellency Lord Reay. The building is the outcome of the generosity of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, who gave Rs. 1,64,000 for the purpose. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was performed three years ago, before a brilliant assembly consisting of Europeans and natives of both sexes, by the Duke of Connaught, who expressed his great pleasure that his first public act on his arrival in India should have been in aid of a cause which commanded the warmest sympathy of his Royal mother. The Government, on their part, showed their liberality by presenting one of the best and most conveniently situated sites on the Esplanade for the hospital, and by undertaking to defray all the expenses for its maintenance. The building was designed by Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, who has succeeded in raising an edifice which will be regarded as an architectural feature of the city. The design, which is mediæval Gothic, is elegant without being ornate, and the architect nowhere appears to have succumbed to the temptation of sacrificing utility to beauty. The building has had the advantage of being erected under Mr. Murzban's own supervision, and he has attended to all the details of the work with that loving care which is naturally to be expected from one who constructs from his own design. All the estimates had to be made with every regard to the amount of the donation; but an addition of Rs. 10,000 made in the amount by judicious investments enabled Mr. Murzban to make certain improvements, which had not been originally contemplated, such as the paving of the floors with Minton tiles. Situated in a healthy locality, and built with every regard to the laws of sanitation and the requirements of the patients, it is by no means rash to assume that the hospital will yearly save many lives that would otherwise have perished, may be, in a close and unhealthy dwelling, from want of medical aid. And it is not only that the comfort and happiness of the patients have been consulted, but even, in some respects, their prejudices. No stranger will be allowed to enter the premises without the special permission of the lady superintendent, or the house surgeon, and there are two pavilions detached from the main building, but connected with it by means of a passage, which will be reserved for the treatment of special cases, or for those patients who might wish for stricter privacy and seclusion. The hospital is flanked on the one side by the Elphinstone High School, and on the other by the Police Court building, which is in course of construction, but the intervening space in both cases is regarded as amply sufficient to prevent the boisterous noise of schoolboys or the yells and shrieks of drunken prisoners lodged for the night in cells, from disturbing the peace and quiet of the hospital. Nor is it feared that the traffic along Cruickshank Road, and especially the incessant jingle of the bells of the tramway horses, will cause any nuisance to the inmates. The hospital provides accommodation for sixty women and children, but it is believed that, in course of time, it will prove insufficient for the wants of the community, and consequently will have to be largely extended at no very distant date. As the total area of the ground presented by Government measures, in round figures, 19,000 square yards, there is, of course, still ample room for any extension which may hereafter be made either by Government liberality or private munificence. The grounds are at present being laid out for a garden.

The architectural details of the building may now be given in brief. As soon as one has entered the premises through the porched gate in the centre of the building, his notice is attracted by a marble slab in the wall bearing the following inscription in English:—"This Hospital for Women and Children was built at the cost of Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, whose name it bears. The foundation-stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn on the 22nd November 1883. The hospital was completed and formally opened by His Excellency, the Right Honourable Lord Reay, C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay, on the 30th July 1886. The building was designed by, and erected under, the superintendence of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, A.M.I.C.E. The cost was Rs. ." Similar tablets bearing inscriptions in Gujerati and Marathi will also occupy prominent positions. On entering the building, one finds in front of him a stone staircase having ornamental iron railings, and a newel surmounted by a gas lamp at the base. Immediately behind the entrance hall is a room for the Lady Superintendent, Dr. Edith Pechey. On the right hand side, that nearest the Police Court building, there is a general lying-in-ward, and next to it is a dispensary and a class-room for nurses. On the left, there is a separate ward for Parsee females, each of the wards providing ample accommodation for ten beds. The Lady Superintendent's room being in the centre, she can easily supervise the working of the wards on both sides. There are verandahs in the front and rear of the building, running throughout its whole length, the one in front being enclosed to keep off the sun and rain. In the rear are the bath-rooms and lavatories which are approached by a covered passage. On the first floor the first thing that attracts the stranger is a terrace, where convalescents may sit and enjoy the fine prospect around. To the right is the medical ward, including a room for nurses, and beyond is the children's ward, with twelve beds. Immediately on the left hand side is the surgical ward, and next to it is the operation-room fitted up with special windows and gas lamps. Just behind the staircase is a room intended for the matron. An additional floor placed over the central portion, forms the principal feature of the edifice and serves to complete its symmetry. Here the House Surgeon, who will come out from England, will find a very comfortable lodging in the suite of rooms which are to be placed at her disposal. From the bottom right up to the top there runs an iron circular staircase for servants. At either end of the building there are two pavilions for the purpose mentioned above. The compound is dotted with several outhouses, one of which will be utilized as a ward for patients suffering from infectious fevers. This ward, which has room for four patients, is complete in itself, with special servants' and every other provision against the possibility of the patients in the main hospital being in any way infected. At the opposite end is a block containing separate kitchens for the different castes, and near it are the servants' quarters. The building is principally constructed of stone, the general facings being of blue stone, and the dressings and carvings being made from materials supplied from the quarries of Porebunder. The doors, windows and roofs are all of teak wood, and the floors are paved with Minton tiles. The walls of all the rooms and wards are lined with glazed Minton tiles to the height of three feet from the floor. The entire length of the building is 265 feet and its total width is 125 feet.

For the opening ceremony, which is to take place to-morrow, a temporary shed, holding a thousand persons, has been erected. A dais is constructed in the middle for H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, for whom there is a separate entrance. A large number of invitations have been issued for the occasion. Mr. Cama will read an address to which His Excellency will reply. The assembly will then rise, and forming a procession, headed by Lord and Lady Reay, the members of Council, and other distinguished personages, will go to the front of the entrance. Here the architect will present His Excellency with a silver key, and the hospital will then be formally declared open to the public.

A BRAHMIN'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In publishing a list of his supporters, Mr. Malabari has done an immense injury to the cause he has endeavoured to advance. Its length is rather a source of weakness than of strength, because it has no adequate breadth; in other words, the names in that list do not represent, much less lead, the communities concerned. That list, therefore, cannot confer upon him any right to misrepresent facts, and by such misrepresentations to attempt to strengthen the hands of Europeans, who but for them seem to be unwilling to advocate legislative interference. The other day he assured the Hon. Mr. Melvill that cases of completion of marriages before the girl attains the age of 10 do occur. The judicial history of the Presidency negatives the fact, and Mr. Melvill, who took a distinguished part in building up that history, is unwilling to believe that they do occur. Justice Hawkins, at the Central Criminal Sessions, a few days ago, remarked while addressing a prisoner, that he had tried 120 cases of indecent assault on little girls, within the last six months. Will this fact be a justification for libelling the whole youth of London, as Mr. Malabari does those of the communities concerned, on the strength of a few isolated cases that may have come to his ears? He further assured the same gentleman that the people would welcome legislation to put down infant marriages. Now I do not pretend to be acquainted with all the names in the list, nor with places they are made to represent. But I can speak of Poona and the two gentlemen there who seem to have pledged their faith to support Mr. Malabari through thick and thin.

Every one will admit that in the whole of Maharashtra, Poona is one of a few strongholds of Brahminism. In the marriage season, the marriage market is very brisk here. Hundreds of bridegrooms and brides travel long distances to get themselves married here. In point of intelligence and progress the city is second only to Bombay. How many in that "formidable" list represent the great Brahmin community that reside here? The answer is ridiculous, only two. Who are they? They are no doubt learned, and distinguished in literature and the service of Government. They are sincerely anxious for beneficent reform and progress in the Brahmin community. But to constitute them the mouthpiece of the whole community, and that too in matters of reform in customs inseparably connected with the religious instincts and teachings of Brahmins, is nothing short of monstrous misrepresentation. One of these gentlemen, who is a Brahmo, or more accurately speaking, a Prarthanasamajist, is looked upon by the orthodox section of the community as an apostate from the faith of his ancestors. This same gentleman, a few years ago married a wife who was then almost a child, and in spite of the entreaties of his friends gave a death-blow to that re-marriage reform which he now helplessly surrenders to the doubtful advocacy of Mr. Malabari. The other gentleman has leanings towards, and active sympathies with, movements which are regarded by the community as quite incapable with the Hindu religion. May I ask the age at which this same gentleman habitually got his daughters and granddaughters married? Was it before or after 10? Whether the community is wrong or right in their estimate of the character of these men is not the present question. But it is a fact, that the community, if a vote be taken to-morrow, will pretty unanimously declare that they never gave these men sanction to assure Mr. Malabari that they were anxious to save themselves with the aid of legislation. Is it therefore just to place the whole Brahmin community at the mercy of legislation on the sole ground that these two men support Mr. Malabari? Marriage among the Hindus is a sacrament, and purely a religious institution, embracing elaborate worship of idols and sacrifices. Imagine these two gentlemen, who are prepared to trample down idolatry, speaking for the whole community, and calling upon Government in the name of that community to legislate to introduce material innovations incident to the kind of legislation demanded in that sacrament. The very thought is absurd.

I admit that I sympathise with Mr. Malabari, in so far as he is prepared to bring about the reform by other means than legislation, and I give him great credit for the same; but it is not given to all men, who think and reason, to be carried away by ill-directed enthusiasm.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 26. BRAHMIN.

TELEGRAMS.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT TINNEVELLY.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 28.

A terrible catastrophe is reported from Tinnevelly town.

A thatched pandal erected for theatrical purposes caught fire at about midnight on Monday, when four or five hundred persons were present. The door of the theatre opened inwards, and as it was closed the panic-stricken crowd pressed against it, and exit was greatly delayed. The door was eventually wrenched off its hinges.

Seventy deaths are reported and thirty persons are seriously injured and thirty sustained slight injuries.

The wind was blowing at the time, and caused the fire to spread rapidly.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The *Statesman* Libel Case was opened with the further examination of Jogendronath Bhuttacharji. He said he had told Mr. Knight the circumstances under which he had left the Raja. He did not want an enquiry into the loans he had taken, and he had resigned, because they wanted an inquiry. The talk with Mr. Knight about a possible libel case was before the publication of the articles. Mr. Knight told him that Kumar Indur Chunder Singh had kindly offered to help him with money for the defence. The Kumar or Paikparah Raja is a proprietor of the *Statesman.*

Mr. Barlow, solicitor, spoke to the proceedings in the Police Court after Mr. Miller and his witnesses had been examined in the lower Courts. Mr. Knight said in effect that unless his informant could give the fullest proof that Mr. Miller's deposition was false, he would not defend his statements.

Beerchaud Rana, auditor employed in the Accountant General's office, said he was appointed to audit the accounts of the Raja along with another auditor. Witness spoke in detail of the accounts, and said that as far as they could see there was nothing to show that any money had been embezzeled.

Mr. Bonnerjee, in his address to the jury, said that the question they had to determine was whether the three charges in the indictment were covered by exception 9, section 499, of the Code, not whether the information given by Jogendronath was true or false, but whether Mr. Knight acted *bona fide* on that information. Mr. Miller was *de facto* the manager of the Raj, with plenary powers. When therefore the editor said that vast sums had been drawn by the Joint Managers, Mr. Miller and Bun Behary, was it, or was it not proper and good to make the enquiry demanded, and can it be said that the editor acted in malice ? And in asking for such an enquiry with regard to the personal drawings of Mr. Miller, his three visits to England on full pay within 5 years' service with the young Maharajah, and the pension to himself and widow, counsel asked if they were not justified in asking for an enquiry. They were also to remember that there was no gain to Mr. Knight, no pique, but that it was simply treated as the pure business of a journalist. As to the three charges in the indictment, the first, of the expenditure of 4 lakhs for the *khillut* expenses, and the £70,000 said to have been remitted to London tradesmen, it was no desire of Mr. Knight to insist upon them in the slightest degree, after the categorical denial by Mr. Miller at the Police Court. The second and third counts were covered by the retractation in the article of the 16th June. With regard to the first count, the matters are not denied by Mr. Miller, except one fact, not of sufficient importance to justify Mr. Knight in saying that he had been wrong. Mr. Bonnerjee then referred to the withdrawal of the large sums from the vaults. They knew how Joy Govind Mitter was reticent about the working of the Raj of which he was the Dewan. He pretended to know nothing as regards the expenditure of the Raj, except what passed through his hands, and even of that he could not give certain answers, because he had not the ledger. He must have known for a long while that he would have to give evidence, and yet he pretended not to know how the accounts stood in the ledger of 1286, and evaded to answer if it had an index of the accounts in it. Taking these circumstances into consideration, was it, Mr. Bonnerjee said, unreasonable for Mr. Knight, in the article of the 10th April, to use the words "the friends of this old family insist on enquiries being made," &c. As regards Jogendronath's character, it was not so black as it was painted, and Mr. Knight was a plain person, who had not the power of a Court to cross-examine. They must discard the idea that it was Mr. Knight's duty to make personal enquiries as to the truth of the information he received. It was impossible for a journalist to make a house-to-house enquiry. Mr. Knight had taken the trouble to send proofs of the articles to Jogendronath, and there was no reason to think that he did not believe him to be thoroughly trustworthy, besides he had courageously come forward to support what he had said. The two elements that destroyed good faith were ill-feeling and inducement, and these were absent. There was nothing to suggest that a gratuity had been paid for his advocacy. The question was, did Mr. Knight believe his information to be true, and not whether the information itself was true. Mr. Bonnerjee concluded by asking the jury to divest their minds of all prejudice against the man or his paper.

Mr. Gasper then addressed the jury at great length. He alluded to the personalities which Mr. Bonnerjee had imported into the case. He asked the jury if they were satisfied that Mr. Knight published the imputations, and in doing so, intended to or had reason to believe he would harm the reputation of Mr. Miller. Had they been able to understand whether the defendant pleaded to the truth of the articles ? They had heard two speeches of great length and ability, but had they been able to find out if it had been broadly put before them by the defence that what was stated in the articles was true ? If Mr. Knight had brought himself under the first exception, they would have to satisfy themselves of two elements—first, if it had been shown that the matters he wrote about Mr. Miller were true, and, second, was it for the public good. And as regards that, the burden of proof was entirely on the defendant. With regard to the ninth exception, they were to judge whether Mr. Knight acted in good faith and for the public good, the former meaning due care and attention. The question is not whether Mr. Knight believed what he wrote to be true, but if he had acted with due care and attention. He asked if Jogendronath had been cross-examined with undue severity, and yet he had left the box covered with shame. He was shown to be an ill-conditioned being, quarrelling with everyone, and insubordinate to his superiors. Mr. Knight, an experienced journalist, accepts the statements of this dismissed servant of the Raj without a tittle of evidence to support it. Where then was the good faith ? (Mr. Knight here broke in saying that Mr. Gasper was falsifying the whole story, but was told by the judge not to excite himself.) Mr. Gasper continuing, said Jogendro told Mr. Knight that he was compelled to resign—(Mr. Knight interrupting : It was six months after)—Mr. Gasper put it to the jury whether he was not perfectly correct. He next referred to Jogendro Mitter's statement sent to Mr. Knight, which had not been produced by the defence. At a consultation they had decided to withhold it. This was an omission of a serious character, and if there had been a good case it would have been produced triumphantly. The article relating to the sums paid to tradesmen contained the sentence, "we are ashamed to add the estimate placed upon the intrinsic value of the goods supplied at this extravagant cost." Now Jogendro admitted that he had not mentioned the intrinsic value of a single item to Mr. Knight. He could not say that the intrinsic cost was less than that paid. There was thus a total lack of evidence warranting the gravamen of the charge as to the *khillut*. Jogendro told Mr. Knight that he knew nothing personally. Was Mr. Knight justified on such information in asking about the destination of the four lakhs that he said were drawn by Mr. Miller, and suggesting that they went as expenses in getting a *khillut* from Sir Ashley Eden ? It was said that the retractation of the 16th June covered this, but supposing that were so, did the ninth exception cover it ? Had Mr. Knight acted with due care when they considered who his informant was ? Even the apologetic article of the 16th June was spoiled by the passage towards the end to the following effect : "There were many things we might have insisted upon while he was living, but our present duty is to clear his memory, now that he is dead, of the grave charges that were made against him." Was there any proof, Mr. Gasper asked, for that expression, "grave charges" ? The charges were of robbery, embezzlement, extortion, and gross mismanagement. Were they not all of the gravest character ? Now Mr. Knight through his counsel had put forward a defence which was inconsistent not only with certain details of that article, but with the entire spirit of it. Were the jury not satisfied that the charges were that Mr. Miller drew sums of money on a mere pretence in order that he might keep some of the money. There was no obscurity about the matter. It stood out now before them in all its naked truth. If they came to the conclusion that the information was derived patently from a tainted source, then Mr. Knight as a man of experience ought to have accepted it with the utmost reserve, that he should not have made these charges on the bare allegation of a man who admitted that he had no personal knowledge of the facts, they would come to the conclusion that Mr. Knight was guilty of the charge preferred against him. They had to confine their attention to the two plain issues, were the allegations true, and did Mr. Knight act with due care and attention ? No doubt the position of Mr. Knight was a very painful one, but let them picture the position of Mr. Miller when he read these articles, and remember also that that man was allowed to close his eyes and to go down to his grave laden with sorrow. That was the other side of the picture; it was their duty to look at that also.

Mr Justice O'Kinealy's summing up occupied three hours. The jury could not agree, the six natives being in favour of and the three Europeans against Mr. Knight. They were unanimous, however, in favour of Mr. Barlow, the printer, who was discharged. Mr. Gasper asked for a fresh trial, and the Judge discharged the jury and directed a fresh trial to be held to-morrow. He will announce whether the trial will be held at this or the next sessions.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

A special telegram from London to the *Englishman* says that at a meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club, it was resolved to assemble Parliament on the 5th August. With regard to procedure, it was arranged that after the passing of the Estimates, Parliament would then be adjourned probably till the middle of September.

Lord Carnarvon has expressed his intention of supporting Lord Salisbury in his Irish policy.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S SUCCESSOR.

The report that Sir J. E. Gorst will succeed Mr. Grant Duff as Governor of Madras is denied.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CACHAR.

A sad affair is reported from Cachar. Dr. W. B. McWha was drowned while out duck shooting ; he was 24 years of age, and had just come from England to join his appointment.

THE NEEMUCH SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH JULY 28.

In the Neemuch Sky Races on the first day there were good fields and close finishes. The Maharaja of Jallawar is to be congratulated on his fine horsemanship in the Derby. The following is the result of the running :—

THE LILLIPUT STAKES.—Energy, ridden by Mr. Melton, was first and Grand Master second. Four horses ran. Won by a head.

THE DERBY.—Cock Robin, ridden by the Maharaja of Jallawar, was first, Berlin second, and Saifali third. Won by a length.

THE JAORA STAKES.—Lurline, ridden by Mr. Melton, first ; Todleben, ridden by Mr. Blackburn, second ; and Acolyte, by Mr. Barnett, third. Won by a length. Six horses ran.

THE JEERAN PLATE.—Mr. Foy's Mahdi first, Grateful second, and Bounder third. Seven horses ran. Won easy. The course was in good order, but heavy from the recent rains.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

It is reported that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A Conservative meeting was held yesterday at the Carlton Club, at which Lord Salisbury confirmed the statement that Lord Hartington had promised to support the Irish policy of the new Cabinet now being formed. His Lordship said he hoped that the settlement of Ireland would be a lasting one. He was resolved on the meeting of Parliament to proceed immediately with supply. Parliament, he said, would be adjourned in the Autumn until January.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Negotiations are proceeding between England and France for the withdrawal of the French troops from the New Hebrides which were lately despatched there from New Caledonia.

THE RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 27, EVENING.

No renewal of the riots has taken place, and tranquillity has been quite restored. The number of killed in the riots now amounts to twenty-five.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, with the outward English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Waroonga, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam from Bombay arrived here at 2 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 „ Rupee Paper	68½
4½ „ „ „	70⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101
4½ „ French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	43¼

The sum of about £400,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Turkish Route Right.

Saigon-Singapore and Saigon-Bangkok cables interrupted.

Moulmein Route to Bangkok interrupted.

Mail for Saigon leaves Singapore at 5 p.m., to-morrow, Thursday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, 27.

10 p.m.	80·7

WEDNESDAY, 28.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	83·6

OWING to some noise in Court which made the judge's remark inaudible, the order made by Mr. Justice Scott in the matter of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills was erroneously reported in yesterday's paper. The order was that Mr. Lang's application for leave to the trustees of the mills to bid at the sale fixed for to-day was refused, costs of all parties to come out of the property of the company.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall at Poona on Saturday, the 7th day of August, at 3-30 p. m.

THE Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

IT is stated that the Finance Committee have resolved to recommend the entire abolition of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department

MR. R. HARDIE, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, has returned from Simla. Mr. Cruickshank reverts to the post of Deputy Secretary, and Mr. W. Westland takes leave to England for three months.

IN his Administration Report for 1885, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay remarks :—

> The movement in affording medical aid to women set on foot by Lady Dufferin and inaugurated in this Presidency under the auspices of Lady Reay seems to me as a sanitary officer to be of the highest value, and I regard it as all the more valuable because it is independent of Government. In course of time, when native ladies have studied the art of medicine, which I hope they will do in large numbers, they cannot fail to be as it were missioners of sanitary science, and to disseminate true sanitary doctrines in every house they enter professionally. Of course this must be a work of time, but it is a matter of great gratification that at length measures are being taken which will be the means of saving life and ensuring health and therefore happiness throughout the length and breadth of India.

DR. GREANY, the Civil Surgeon of Chudderghaut, has proceeded home on three months' leave On his return he will take up the appointments of Inspector of Dispensaries in his Highness' Dominions and Assistant to Dr. Laurie, the Residency Surgeon. The latter gentleman has consented to add the medical charge of the European gazetted officials of the Nizam's service to his other duties.

A FUND for raising a memorial to the Rev. Mr. Shirt, who recently died at Quetta, has been started, and is receiving very large support in Sind.

SIR ALFRED LYALL will probably open the new line of railway from Lucknow to Sitapur in November next.

IT is stated that the Rev. H. P. Parker, formerly Church Missionary Secretary in Calcutta, and now engaged in mission work at Mundla, in the Central Provinces, has accepted the Bishopric of East Africa, in succession to the late Bishop Hannington, who was murdered in October last. He leaves India next month, and will be the second C. M. S. Secretary who has been raised to the Episcopate within the last ten or twelve years.

COLONEL SANFORD, the Inspector-General of Military Works, does not return to India for some time, having been placed on special duty for three months by the India Office.

No further cases of cholera have occurred among the 3rd Goorkhas, but they are to be detained until the end of the week at Madhapur, and then for seven days at Calcutta. An increase of accommodation will be given them on boardship.

THE Japanese officers arrived at Jeypore on Tuesday afternoon. They drove through the gardens the same evening in a carriage courteously placed at their disposal by his Highness the Maharaja. Early next morning they visited the old city of Ambir, and afterwards the Museum, and the English and Oriental schools. They evinced a great interest in the two celebrated instruments of the Observatory, namely, the anemometer and electric clock, for registering meteorological observations. In the afternoon they were conducted all over the Palace, and afterwards paid a visit to the Maharajah, who was good enough to have out some of his troops for them. The Minister, who speaks English smartly, introduced the native officers. After inspecting the stables and harness rooms with their many gorgeous trappings, the visitors drove through the city to the Mayo Hospital, Albert Hall, and Zoological Gardens. Jeypore was at its best, being green and cool after the heavy showers, and the Japanese officers were much impressed, with the beauty of the city and its environs of which they had heard so much, as also with the evident progress made during recent years.

IT is understood that the Finance Committee have submitted to Government their scheme for the new provincial contracts. The Committee are sanguine that their plan, which proceeds on an entirely new basis, will place the relations of the Imperial and Local Governments on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, and will prevent much of the friction which has marred the working of the contracts that are now expiring.

LADY GRANT DUFF, C.I., is the first of the consorts of *pucka* governors of Madras, whose title is due to the fact of her husband being a member of the Order of the Star of India. The Duke of Buckingham was the first Governor to receive the G.C.S.I., and he was a widower when in Madras.

THE sporting correspondent of the *Englishman* writes :—"The papers here announce the departure for India of several thoroughbred yearlings, purchased, as I advised you at the time, at the sale of the Leybourne Grange Stud on the 3rd of last month. Uphill was the buyer, and the list includes :—Colt by Foxhall out of Jenny, colt by Foxhall out of sister to Quiver, colt by Struan out of Elegance, filly by Struan out of Edith, and filly by Laureate out of Patty. All sportsmen are interested in the welfare of the young stock, and are anxious to know how they will be fed till breaking-time and training sets in. We, in this country, like to give our juvenile racers plenty of liberty and plenty of grass feed, till handled in earnest for business.

"RUMOURS are afloat at Burdwan," says a native paper, "as to how the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Miller will be filled up. During the time Mr. Reynolds, a member of the Board of Revenue, was at Burdwan, it was anticipated by the people that there would be no one appointed in the place of the deceased, as the State would be satisfactorily managed by Lalla Bun Behary Kupoor alone on an increment of his salary and an assistant thoroughly educated in the English language. By adopting this measure there would be a great saving to the estate and satisfaction to the people there ; but now it is rumoured that Mr. Reilly, manager of the Chachal Estate in the District of Maldah, will take up the vacant post. No one knows how he will agree with Bun Behary Babu."

SOME excitement has been caused at Masuri by the General in command of the division having thought it necessary to attempt to check gambling that was said to be going on at the Himalaya Club. It appears that the General adopted the somewhat unusual course of sending his Assistant Adjutant-General to the Club to take a copy of the whist scores, though it is difficult to say what right this officer had to inspect them, much less to copy them. The result, however, appears to have been that two subalterns and one Colonel have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and it is said also that the Magistrate of the district is to be reported to the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. THOMAS JONES, of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is now on a visit to the Nilgiris. In the Napierian epoch he did good service in connection with the reorganization of the Madras Small Cause Court. Ribald spirits then called him "The Great Jones." The greatness was thrust upon him by Dave Carson, but he was equal to the occasion by showing a great capacity for assimilating facts and figures.

WOMEN as competitors with men in journalistic enterprise were, for the first time in the history of the English Press, formally recognised at the great Egham royalising when the Queen opened Holloway College. Besides the ordinary Press rooms which it is customary to allot for the use of the Fourth Estate, several apartments were reserved, as inscriptions upon their doors testified, for lady correspondents, and at least half-a-dozen women were taking notes of the costumes and scenic details of the ceremony. In America a large number of feminine scribes gain their livings by their pens, and although journalistically their work lacks the intensity, the nervous grip and breadth of masculine thought, they are, found to be more reliable than the sterner sex, and punctuality itself in the way of handing in their "copy."

THE Mexican papers announce the arrival of Mdme. Bazaine at the capital to demand the restoration of the palace which the Mexican Government confiscated from her husband. The palace is one of the most magnificent in Mexico, and was once the head-quarters of Marshal Forey, and afterwards Bazaine, who gave famous entertainments there. When Bazaine married Senorita Josefa Pena, Maximilian made him a present of the palace. Bazaine, foreseeing disaster, borrowed large sums on it. Juarez subsequently declared this head-quarters of the French a prize of war, and gave it to Senor Gallardo in payment of 50,000 dollars, which that patriot advanced to the Republican cause. The palace, which was built at the beginning of this century by Perez Galverz, an owner of silver mines, and a hundred times a millionaire, is now the property of Senor Francisco Iturbe, a rich Mexican.

IT is reported from Pekin that the delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier has been satisfactorily completed by H. E. Wu-Ta-Cheng and the Russian Commissioner.

THERE has been a terrible occurrence at the fair at Neuilly. A wild-beast tamer, named Bidel, was putting the animals he had trained though their performances when they sprang upon him and seriously injured him before effective help could be given. He was rescued in a precarious state.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 1st of July, was 55,251,712 lbs., as compared with 49,170,477 lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period amounted to 16,577,882 lbs., as compared with 6,790,605 last year.

THE *New York Times* gives particulars of an expedition to Alaska, which has just started under the command of Lieutenant Icswatka, known for his discovery of the fate of the Erebus and Terror. He proposes to explore the southern portion of the peninsula, and to endeavour to ascend Mount St. Elias, the highest summit in North America. Mr. William Libbey, of Princeton College, accompanies the party as a scientific member.

AN accident involving the loss of four lives is reported from the Alps. The Margrave Alfred Pallavicini, who is in his thirty-eighth year, recently left Vienna on a tour, in company with Mr. Cromelin, secretary of the Dutch Legation in Vienna, who is likewise thirty-eight. On the 25th of June they started with two guides from Kals, in the province of Salzburg, with the intention of ascending the Gross Glockner by way of Klein Glockner, and their dead bodies have been found in the Glocknerkaar, at the foot of the Pasterzi glacier.

A CEYLONESE who is now at Singapore says that there is an opening there for medical men holding good diplomas. No lawyers but barristers are allowed to practise in the Courts. Almost all of them are Europeans, with a few Eurasians, "and every one of them are doing first-rate, and the fees paid are fabulous. If one or more of the Tamil barristers would venture to Singapore, and lead the way, I am sure many others would be tempted to follow, as there are a lot of Natucotta chetties who are the money-lenders in the place, besides Tamils and Chinese."

BELUCHISTAN is not the only part of India where petroleum has been found. For many years past the Rawul Pindi barracks have been lighted by the aid of crude petroleum obtained at a spot some twenty miles from Pindi on the Kushalgarh Road. The supply has fallen off of late, and the attention of Colonel Beresford Lovett, R.E., who assumed charge of the local Military Works some few months ago, was directed to the wells. Colonel Lovett had visited Baku and seen how rich a mine of wealth had been opened there by the discovery of petroleum, and he was, moreover, peculiarly interested in examining the Rawul Pindi District as years before he had believed in the existence of petroleum-bearing strata in that neighbourhood. He found that the oil was drawn from a depth nearly of 100 feet, though all experts hold that 500 feet should be the shortest boring made in order to tap the oil. The machinery necessary for boring to that depth had been sent out seven or eight years ago ; but as no one was particularly interested in such matters, it had lain forgotten and unused. Colonel Lovett visited Simla last week, and laid the facts of the case before the Government of India, who have sanctioned a small expenditure with a view to experimental boring being carried out. Mr. Townsend has also been up at Simla on a visit, work in Beluchistan having been temporarily suspended ; and the result is an arrangement that a portion of his staff shall be placed at the disposal of Colonel Lovett for the Rawul Pindi works. Mr. Townsend has now gone back to Sibi, whence he takes short leave to Canada, returning to India in November.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL L. M. LLOYD, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to Command the station of Toungoo, *vice* Colonel J. P. Pedler, proceeded on leave out of India.

CAPTAIN W. H. RIDDELL, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, doing duty at Wellington Depôt, has been directed to rejoin the wing of his regiment at Madras.

LIEUTENANT E. W. S. MACONCHY, Wing Officer, 7th Madras Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to join the 1st Sikh Infantry as officiating Wing Officer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. SMALLEY, Wing Commander, 19th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Second-in-Command, *vice* Watson, transferred to the 33rd Regiment, and Major C. W. Walker has been appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Smalley, promoted.

COLONEL T. LOWNDES, Inspector-General o Police Burma, has been granted eighteen months furlough on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT C. C. TENNANT, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissary Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. AUSTEN, Second-in-Command of the 19th Madras Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity to the 33rd Regiment, *vice* Keith, removed ; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Weston, Infantry, General List, has been appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Ward, removed, and to remain seconded for Service on the staff.

CAPTAIN W. G. MASSY, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Rawul Pindi, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 16th August, or date of departure.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the entertainment in the Aden Arsenal of the following establishment for the purpose of looking after the stock of Admiralty stores ordered to be maintained there :—

1 Sub-Conductor on	Rs. 125
1 2nd class Tindal on	„ 10½
3 1st class Lascars on	„ 8½
3 2nd class Lascars on	„ 7½
Total monthly cost	Rs. 183½

CAPTAIN T. F. T. FOWLE, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, has been granted general leave to the 30th September.

CAPTAIN S. G. D. SMITH, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, has proceeded on sixty days' leave.

PRIVILEGE leave for ninety days' has been granted to Lieutenant A. L. M. Turner, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to England.

MAJOR A. R. FRASER, of the No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, is retiring from the service.

AMONG the principal prizes to be given at the assault-at-arms, to be held at Poona, on the 26th, 27th and 28th August, may be mentioned that given by Brigadier-General Knowles, C.B., Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, to the best man-at-arms of the European Army, *viz.* :—A Wilkinson's sword, in addition to Rs. 50 ; the tulwar given by Major-General T. Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps, to the best man-at-arms of the Native Army ; in addition to Rs. 25, and a prize of Rs. 100 given by Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers, for the four best trained horses of Native Cavalry ; and there are in addition to those named, good prizes for gymnastics and fencing.

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is now officially announced that on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., from the post of Dewan of the Baroda State, Mr. Luxman Jagannath succeeds him. The Dewan elect has been for the last few years occupying the position of Sar Subha of the Baroda State—a position which is regarded as next only to that of the Dewan in importance. Previously to his being appointed Sar Subha, Mr. Laxman Jagannath was Subha, first of Naosari, then of Kadi, the most extensive Division of his Highness the Gaekwar's territories. A brief account of his past career may prove interesting.

Mr. Laxman Jagannath's connection with the Baroda State is not recent, some of his near relations having migrated to Gujerat nearly forty years since, to push their fortunes in the service of the British Government. One of them attained to eminence in the service ; the others, after him, were attracted to Baroda, where they earned a respectable place in the Durbar, which their descendants are still enjoying. Mr. Laxman Jagannath's father, however, served the British Government in the Deccan and Khandesh, and was respected by his European superiors for honesty and faithfulness. He was shrewd enough to perceive the march of the times, and did not neglect to utilise such means as were available in his days to give the best education to his two sons, the late Mr. Narayen Jagannath, a well-known educationist, and Mr. Laxman. They were both educated at the Poona College, under the supervision of the late Major T. Candy. Government service was in those days, as it is still to a great extent, the goal of native ambition, and young Laxman had already launched on his career when it was decided that he should fit himself with a liberal education. At the early age of thirteen he had passed an examination for admission into the Government service, at which "the amount of his qualifications was fixed at 12 annas," and he had actually accepted employment as a karkoon (1st January 1855) in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Poona, where his superior, Lieutenant H. McPherson (the present Commander-in-Chief of Madras) "had reason to be pleased with his zeal and intelligence in his duties." At the College, by a curious coincidence, he had for his fellow-student, among others, the Kazi Shahabudin whom he now succeeds. He seems to have done well in his studies, for when he left College, Major Candy recorded that he was "an amiable, respectable, and well-behaved young man." He now (1859) resumed his career as a Government servant, and was employed under Captain Cowper, Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, who testified to his "intelligence and much industry," and "uniformly excellent" conduct. From Captain Cowper's office Mr. Laxman Jagannath was invited to Sind, where the work of organising an improved Government had created a demand for trained intelligence. Here, after passing through the subordinate positions of clerk and accountant to the Karachi Municipality, deputy accountant in the Collector of Shikarpoor's office, and accountant on the Harbour Works establishment, he quickly rose to the position of a Mookhtyarkar. He was appointed Mookhtyarkar of Halla in June 1863. When he left Halla, on promotion to the Hyderabad Taluka, Colonel F. J. T. Ross, Deputy Collector, reported very favourably about him ; and at Hyderabad, Major Phillips, Collector and Magistrate, highly approved of his work, asserting him to be the best Subordinate Magistrate in the Zilla. He was not Mookhtyarkar long before he was raised to the post of Dufterdar to the Collector of Karachi. In this new position his usefulness was soon felt. The very first year, the Collector acknowledged his assistance to have been "invaluable" to him. He continued to be Dufterdar at Karachi for another four years and-a-half, during which time he proved himself an able assistant to the Collector, who was not slow to appreciate his merits, which he often brought to the notice of Government. After nearly ten years' stay in Sind, Mr. Laxman Jagannath naturally wished to return to the older provinces of the Presidency. He was given a chance in 1869, in the latter part of which year he was appointed Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Sholapur. He was only about a year at Sholapur, when he was called away to the Belgaum Collectorate. While still Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Sholapur, however, he had appeared for the departmental higher standard examination along with Messrs. Crawley-Boevey, Hammick, and Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar. He passed the examination "with credit," coming out first in rank among the successful candidates. The people of Sholapur, to mark their appreciation of Mr. Laxman Jagannath's genial services, gave his name to the market there, which has since been called the "Laxman Peth." In the Belgaum District, Mr. Laxman Jagannath was for nearly four years Deputy Collector, sometimes Hoozoor Deputy Collector, at other times District Deputy Collector. During this period Mr. Arthur Grey was the Collector, and Mr. Shaw was the District Judge. They both liked his work and his disposition. The former once wrote to Government that "Mr. Laxman Jagannath's qualifications for the post of Deputy Collector are of a high order ; that he has always performed his duties with great zeal, ability, and energy, and that he is very deserving of any favour which Government may be pleased to grant him." These repeated commendations of his work had brought him prominently to the notice of Government, for in June 1873, Mr. F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, wrote to him : "I am satisfied from what I see of you that you perform your duties in a very satisfactory manner." As a further testimony to his worth Mr. Chapman wrote to him officially, later on, that his name would be submitted to the Government of India as that of a person well qualified to appear as a witness before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the financial condition of India. The next year, 1874, he was selected, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to fill the post of Assistant Revenue Commissioner, N. D., a post till then rarely, if ever, conferred upon natives. He was scarcely two months in this position, when he was indented for by the Baroda State. During this short period, however, he made a favourable impression upon Mr. L. R. Ashburner, his chief, regarding his aptitude for business. Mr. Ashburner considered him well worthy of employment "in the higher ranks of the service." The circumstances, which called him to the Baroda State, need not be narrated at length. The late Maharaja Malharrao's rule or misrule had become intolerable. The Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Baroda State had come and gone. Reforms were loudly called for and earnestly recommended. Lord Northbrook gave the Maharaja eighteen months' time to effect substantial reforms in the administration of the State. Affairs generally had reached a critical condition, when to save the State, if possible, from the interference of the Paramount Power, which was every day becoming more and more pronounced, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji undertook to form an administration of educated natives. The British Government was persuaded to afford facilities for the formation of such a government as Mr. Dadabhai wished, by lending to the Baroda State the services of such of their servants as might accept service under the Gaikwar Maharaj. In the letter which Mr. Kazi Shahabudin wrote to Mr. Laxman Jagannath to ascertain his willingness to join Mr. Dadabhai's government, he wrote to him, after re-calling to his mind their school-day acquaintance, "this is a fine opportunity for one of your talents to show what educated natives can do, and to do an immense deal of good to lakhs of the poor. It would, I have no doubt, be a pleasure to you to serve under Mr. Dadabhai." This call was received with genuine cordiality. But it would have been unwise to take a leap in the dark with eighteen years' valuable service behind one, and chiefly when one had "risen almost to the top of the Uncovenanted Service." Mr. Laxman Jagannath therefore, wrote back to ask what sphere of usefulness would be assigned to him in the proposed administration. In his next letter, Mr. Kazi Shahabudin made this point clear, and requested co-operation in the following terms :—"The state of affairs here and the cause we are striving to serve are such that we must for the present sink all thoughts of superiority and inferiority among ourselves. Not only this, you will have to assist and support the new Ministry heart and soul, and on any subject on which there may be difference of opinion, yield to the voice of the majority. Unity among us is one of the most important requirements." Such an appeal to one's patriotism necessarily elicited almost an unconditional willingness to join in the good work undertaken ; and in November 1874, Mr Laxman Jagannath's services were placed at the disposal of the Political Department for employment in the Baroda State.

On his arrival at Baroda, Mr. Laxman Jagannath was told off to take charge of the Naosari District. He was styled the Soobah of the District. He was invested with powers in revenue matters, equal to those of a Collector in British districts, and in judicial matters to those of a District Judge. Generally speaking, the whole district was entrusted to his care. But not long after he had entered on his new duties, affairs at Baroda took an unexpected turn. The great poison case turned up, the result of which is too well known to require mention here. Mr. Dadabhai's administration fell to pieces ; and the new Soobah of Naosari was left at his post, so to say, "unbefriended and forlorn," to fight the battle of reform single-handed. But this state of things did not last long. Malharrao Gaekwar was removed to Madras, and Sir R. Meade assumed the government of Baroda. The old order of things made way for the new, and everybody knows what rapid strides have since been taken in the introduction of administrative reforms in the Baroda State. Mr. Laxman Jagannath's contribution to this work is by no means small or light. His were some of the most arduous duties requiring for their efficient performance no inconsiderable resources, both of the mind and of the body. To evolve order out of chaos, to annihilate the elements of anarchy, and to introduce peace and contentment among an oppressed people, is a task which, as it falls to the lot of a few, is also one which calls for the exercise of rare administrative abilities. Mr. Laxman Jagannath was, by his previous training and varied experience, well-fitted to undertake such a task ; and as the results prove, he has acquitted himself of it with credit to himself, honour to the Government which he serves, and benefit to the ryots. His work has been favourably noticed in nearly every annual report of the Baroda State. Whether at Naosari, at Kadi, or at the head office, he has spared no pains to do his work efficiently and honestly. By his own example he has inspired love of work among his subordinates. He is popular with the ryots and has benefitted the State. As an instance of his popularity it may be mentioned that on his transfer from Naosari, the inhabitants of the place presented him with an affectionate address, the first of its kind in the Baroda State, and they decided to raise subscriptions for a memorial garden and town-hall at Naosari. Altogether, the selection by the Gaekwar of his new Dewan reflects credit upon himself, and raises the hope that the work of introducing improvements in the administration of the Baroda State will not only be continued, but that it will receive a vigorous impetus at the hands of his able assistant.

SALT FACTORIES IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would respectfully propose for the consideration of the authorities concerned, the great advisability of converting the salt land in and about the reclamations that are being carried out between the villages of Gorai and Borivli in Salsette into factories for the production of salt. Of the several advantages that would result from the construction of such factories, the following two appear to me to deserve special notice. The site proposed is within an easy distance of the railway station at Borivli, so that the salt manufactured may be easily distributed. Further, it will afford convenience for being exported by sea. It would be needless to put forward facts and figures showing the consumption of that most necessary of articles. It has been an increasing complaint that salt has been below the actual requirements, so far as its high rate does not allow of its being given to cattle and of its being applied for several other useful purposes.—Yours, &c.,

DUM SPIRO SPERO.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

AT Liverpool, Parsees *v.* Liverpool Club and Ground, the Parsees have suffered another defeat, the Liverpool Club and Ground beating them by no less than an innings and 233 runs. The home team finished their first venture for 482, Lake making one hundred and forty one, and Brown ninety-nine. The Parsees made 89 in their first innings and 157 in their second, thus leaving their opponents victorious as stated.

PARSEES *v.* WARWICKSHIRE CLUB AND GROUND.

PLAY in this match was concluded at the Warwickshire County Ground, Birmingham, on the second day, in fine weather, and in the presence of a good muster of spectators, Warwickshire winning by an innings and 160 runs. Full score :

PARSEES.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
J M Morenas, b Hill	11	st Byrne, b Breeden	8
S Bezonjee, b Breeden	5	b Hill	9
M P Banajee, b Breeden	5	b Breeden	8
A C Major, b Hill	0	not out	55
P D Dastur, c Williams, b Hill.	11	retired hurt	0
W W Khambatta, b Breeden	6	c Cox, b Breeden	5
B P Balla, b Hill	11	st Byrne, b Breeden	10
S N Bhedwar, b Hill	0	l b w, b Breeden	0
J D Pochkanawalla, c Breeden, b Hill	5	c Breedon, b Breeden	1
P M Major, run out	0	b Hill	9
M Framjee, not out	0	b Hill	1
Extras	10	Extras	3
Total	— 64	Total	—109

WARWICKSHIRE CLUB AND GROUND.

F T Cox, b Bhedwar	0	E Udal, c Banajee, b Major	46
E Wheeler, b Framjee	34	W O Williams, b Major	29
Hill, run out	16	F Breeden, b Major	0
D. Docker, b Framjee	120	Breedon, not out	11
R T Byrne, c and b Framjee	27	Extras	40
T Thompson, l b w, b Framjee	6	Total	333
A H Albutt, b Framjee	4		

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 27.—The barometer has risen, and the temperature has fallen very quickly, owing to heavy rainfall in the central parts of the Punjab. The barometric rise is small in the rest of the Upper Provinces. The pressure is steady or still falling slowly elsewhere. Winds south-east in the Punjab ; unchanged elsewhere The rainfall is partial and locally light in the Peninsula and Central Indian plateau, while none has fallen in the Indus Valley and Rajputana plains. The temperature is slowly decreasing, but is still high in the Indus Valley. Rain to-day :—Gya, 8 inches ; Sialkot, Lahore, Ludiana, Umballa and Simla, ½ inches ; Ranikhet and Moulmein, 3 inches ; Jullundur, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Muzzafarpore, Nowgong (C. I. and Assam), Jubbulpore, Sutna, Cuddapah, Madras, Akyab, Thayetmyo and Diamond Island, 1 to 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	75	69	80	91	77	2	79	18
July 27, Tuesday	.....		.....		.....		0	4
„ 28, Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	
Total	75	69	80	91	77	2	79	22
Corresponding date last year	29	42	29	48	27	55	26	33

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
July 28, up to 10 a.m.	0	0
Previously registered	82	4
Total	82	4

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for he following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 23rd inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	30	34	Deolali	19	68
Sohagpur	24	44	Ghoti	42	20
Raver	20	10	Nargaon	15	96
Nimbora	19	81	Warrengaon	19	45
Bhadli	19	75	Hudgi	12	16
Jalgaon	21	42	Mohol	8	45
Mhasawad	26	94	Madha	16	94
Maheji	18	2	Barsi Road	15	60
Pachora	19	44	Keim	12	44
Kasgaon	16	34	Jebur	10	1
Naidongri	16	23	Pomalwari	11	58
Challisgaon	12	75	Dexal	9	90
Nandgaon	15	98	Lanowli	92	75
Manmad	17	68	Dhond	10	14
Lasalgaon	11	38	Talegaon	16	68
Nassick	19	18			

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(July 26, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	In.
Kurrachee	·512	84·0	WSW	22	0·00
Surat	·716	82·6	SW	Fresh	0·27
Bombay	·778	82·0	WSW	20	0·05
Rutnagherry	·800	84·4	W	12	0·21
Mormugao	·825	73·0	SSW	6	1·31
Karwar	·840	76·1	SW	4	1·56
Mangalore	·857	74·0	WNW	8	1·97
Calicut	·873	76·6	WNW	10	0·23
Cochin	·891	79·5	NW	Mod.	0·27
Masulipatam	·670	90·8	NW	8	0·00
Madras	·765	85·8	W	4	0·39
Negapatam	·807	83·9	SW	8	[illegible]

LOW EXCHANGE AND THE INDIAN EXPORT TRADE.

The following is the note by Mr. J. E. O'Conor on the effect of a low exchange on the Indian Export Trade. The note, which appears as a supplement to the *Gazette of India* will form a Section of the forthcoming Review of the Trade of India for 1885-86 :—

It has been so often stated recently that a low exchange is a benefit to India by stimulating trade, that it is desirable to examine the statement closely, and to ascertain how far it is in accordance with the facts. The argument briefly stated is this : A low exchange gives the exporter a larger number of rupees in exchange for the sterling price of his merchandise : he is therefore able to sell more cheaply in the consuming market and thus stimulates consumption there : he is also able to give a better price to the cultivator in India and thus stimulates production here. It has also been argued by some that while export are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange, imports are correspondingly restricted because a low rate of exchange requires that a larger number of rupees must be given for the sterling value of the goods imported.

2. It is proposed to prove in this paper that these arguments leave out of sight important factors affecting trade in a greater degree than exchange; that the arguments are not sound in principle and are also opposed to the facts; that, though the exporter is certainly able to sell his goods more cheaply in the consuming markets, this cheapness has not actually had the effect of specially stimulating exports; that the exporter does not actually receive a larger rupee return now for his goods than he did when exchange was higher; that consequently he cannot and does not give a better return to the cultivator; and, therefore, has not specially stimulated production; that the import trade could not be restricted while the export trade was stimulated, for that both must increase or decrease in the same ratio, unless the country is increasing its debt to other countries; that the fall of prices in imported goods having much exceeded the fail in exchange there has been no such increase in their cost as to restrict consumption, and that in fact there has been no restriction; that the low exchange has really operated merely tc counteract partially the loss to Indian trade resulting from low prices; that the export trade has not made such progress since exchange began to fall quickly and heavily (that is, during the last three years) as in previous years when exchange was higher and more stable; that if the trade has not actually fallen off and has even made some though relatively slow progress, the fact is to be attributed to the extension of railways, to the completion on the main lines of through communication with the ports, to the reduction of railway rates and sea freights, and to good seasons in India.

3. The conclusion which is indicated from a consideration of all the facts, is that, as the heavy fall in prices, or at any rate great part of the fall, and the low exchange, are both of them the outcome of the one cause, namely the appreciation of gold, an increase in the rate of exchange would be accompanied by a corresponding rise in gold prices, and that no restriction of the Indian export trade would result from a recovery in the rate of exchange.

4. It must be clear that, assuming all other factors in the regulation of prices and profits to remain unaffected, a low rate of exchange between India and England would work thus :

On the one hand a larger number of rupees would be obtained for the sterling price of goods exported.

On the other hand a larger number of rupees would be required for the sterling price of goods imported.

That is, while the return from the exports increases, say, ten per cent, the imports for the purchase of which the exports were shipped also increases in price by the same amount.

There is no special profit to the exporter in such a state of things, and there cannot possibly be such profit as to give a great stimulus to exports unless the price of the goods imported is diminished or not increased while the value of the exports increases.

5. The gold prices of imports into India have certainly fallen and the consumer obtains them more cheaply. If then the gold prices of exports had not fallen or if they had increased, the decline in exchange would undoubtedly have stimulated trade by making it extremely profitable, the country buying cheaply and selling dearly. But in fact the gold prices in other countries of the goods which we export in payment for what we receive have not only not increased but have fallen in quite as great proportion as the goods imported, if not in greater proportion. There has been a general fall of gold prices both in imports and in exports, and the fall in the London markets of the values of Indian produce has been so great that, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, it has certainly not been possible for the exporter to give a higher price to the producer.

PRICES OF WHEAT.

6. As so much attention has been given to the wheat trade, we may consider first the prices of wheat. The average price of wheat in the London market in 1885 was 31·67 per cent less than the average price of 1870, the average of the last three years (1883 to 1865) being 27 per cent less than the average of the 13 years from 1870 to 1882. In Calcutta the average price for the last three years has been Rs. 2-7-4, and the average of the previous twelve years was Rs. 3-2-7. As the exporter has actually been playing 22 per cent less for his wheat it is clear that he cannot have given the cultivator better prices than formerly as is alleged.

In Bombay the average prices of the last three periods given was Rs. 26 the kandi, while in the previous 14 years the average was Rs. 32-15-10, so that the exporter on that side of India also has been giving 21 per cent less for his wheat and cannot have given better prices to the cultivator than formerly.

At no time since 1871 was wheat so cheap in Calcutta as in 1884 and 1885, and in Bombay wheat was never so cheap as in 1885. The price there has slightly risen since, but it is still lower than in any year since 1870, with three exceptions, as will be seen from the prices quoted below :

CALCUTTA.

			Rs. a. p.	
5th December	1871	...	2 10 0	per maund.
5th „	1872	...	3 0 0	„
11th „	1873	...	3 14 0	„
3rd „	1874	...	3 4 0	„
9th „	1875	...	2 10 0	„
7th „	1876	...	2 10 0	„
13th „	1877	...	3 8 0	„
12th „	1878	...	3 11 0	„
4th „	1879	...	3 12 0	„
7th „	1880	...	3 0 0	„
10th „	1881	...	3 2 0	„
14th „	1882	...	2 14 0	„
3rd „	1883	...	2 10 6	„
8th „	1884	...	2 4 0	„
14th „	1885	...	2 7 6	„

BOMBAY.

			Rs. a. p.	
January	1870	...	38 12 0	per kandy.
„	1871	...	39 8 0	„
„	1872	...	29 8 0	„
„	1873	...	34 0 0	„
„	1874	...	26 4 0	„
„	1875	...	25 4 0	„
„	1876	...	25 12 0	„
„	1877	...	30 10 0	„
„	1878	...	35 14 0	„
„	1879	...	44 6 0	„
„	1880	...	46 8 0	„
„	1881	...	28 0 0	„
„	1882	...	27 8 0	„
„	1883	...	30 0 0	„
„	1884	...	28 0 0	„
„	1885	...	22 8 0	„
„	1886	...	27 8 0	„

If prices had not fallen so heavily in England, the rupee return for wheat would, with a falling rate of exchange, certainly have been larger than before, and it could have been said with perfect accuracy that the low rate of exchange had stimulated trade. The rupee outturn for wheat has however not increased : has actually diminished. Thus in January 1882 with exchange at over 1s. 8d. and the price of wheat 45·5*s.* a quarter, 1,000 tons of Indian wheat which in Calcutta the previous month cost Rs. 85,070 at Rs. 3-2 the maund returned £10,616 = Rs. 1,27,272. In January 1886, 1,000 tons of wheat which had cost in Calcutta the previous month, at Rs. 2-7-6 per maund, Rs. 67,205, returned £7,175 = Rs. 95,826, the price being 30·75s. the quarter, and exchange at under 1s. 5d. In the first case the difference between cost and selling price of 1,000 tons was Rs. 42,202; in the second case the difference was only Rs. 28,621.* The rupee return in the first case was at the rate of 49½ per cent on cost, in the last case at the rate of only 42½ per cent. If the price in Calcutta hand not fallen from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 2-7-6 the return for Rs. 85,070 would have been only Rs. 95,826 which makes a return of not more than 12½ per cent. Of course if prices in India and exchange had not fallen with prices in London the results would have been disastrous to trade. The table shows the position each year since the end of 1881. It is, briefly, that in the period between Detember 1881 and December 1885 the price of wheat in Calcutta fell 21 per cent. in London it fell 32 per cent, while the fall in exchange was only 11½ per cent. Whatever profit therefore might have been made by reason of the fall in exchange was cancelled by a fall in prices in London far exceeding the fall in exchange; and ruinous loss to the exporter, and cessation of trade have only been prevented by a fall of prices in Calcutta.

7. If, then, there have in fact been increased profits and a consequent stimulus to trade as alleged, the causes of such stimulus and profits must, it is evident, be sought for elsewhere than in the condition of exchange. These causes will be considered separately further on. At present it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact indicated by the figures given, that the wheat trade has not been stimulated by exchange; that the rupee return is smaller, because sterling prices have fallen greatly in excess of the fall in exchange; and that certainly the cultivator has not only not received a higher price for his produce, but has actually obtained less, because it was necessary for the exporter to give him less if trade was to be continued at all.

PRICES OF OTHER EXPORTS.

8. The argument about the stimulous to the export trade has been used in such close and frequent connection with the wheat trade, though it is meant to apply to all trade, that the facts about wheat have been employed first in order to test the validity of the argument. Let us now see whether the other staples of the export trade give any greater support to the argument than wheat has done.

9. The tables of prices and exchange appended shew that the average rate of exchange in 1872-73 was 22·81d. and in 1885-86 18·25d., the difference being almost exactly 20 per cent. Bar silver in London was quoted at 59·75d. the ounce in March 1873 and at 46·93d. in December 1885, the difference being 21½ per cent. Prices in London of produce of the kind exported from India in the same period shew a fall in price as under :—

Wheat	33·7	per cent.
Wool	53·3	„
Sugar	51·6	„
Coffee	42·2	„
Saltpetre	7·5	„
Tea	34	„
Jute	17·4	„
Linseed	29·3	„
Rapeseed	43·2	„
Rice (Bengal)	18·4	„
Silk (Surdah)	40·6	„
Shell lac (orange)	62·6	„
Indigo	26·2	„(rise not fall)
Cotton	38·6	„

These are the goods that comprise the bulk of our export trade. Except in the case of indigo (and saltpetre which is an unimportant trade) the list proves that the fall of exchange has been neutralised by a heavier fall in prices. As regards indigo it is important to note that it is an exceptional article, substantially almost a monopoly; that the price is regulated entirely by the crop in India; and that the high prices of 1885 coincided with an extremely small export, the trade having in fact fallen greatly in the last three years. It is always subject to great fluctuations dependent on the crops, and prices in the consuming market are regulated by the abundance or deficiency of the supply from India. As the trade has actually fallen off, this article will probably not be taken by anybody as on illustration of the prosperity to trade caused by low exchange. Nor can anybody who knows the conditions of the trade contend that the export of jute have been unusually stimulated during the last few years, or that the trade has been unusually profitable. The rice trade recovered last year after the two most depressed export seasons known for years, and the quantity exported did not equal the quantity exported in 1881-82.

The tables further shew that prices of most of the great export staples have fallen in Calcutta and Bombay also, though not to such an extent as in London. We find prices in Calcutta to be as follows in January 1886 compared with March 1873.* :

Wheat	—	26	per cent.
Linseed	+	1	„
Rapeseed	—	21	„
Hides	—	13	„
Indigo	+	7	„
Jute	„	18	„
Gunny bags	—	15	„
Lac (shell)	—	41	„
Rice (Calcutta)	+	30	„
Rice in (Rangoon)	„	15·2	„
Silk (Surdah)	—	21	„
Tea	—	10	„
Saltpetre	—	21	„

It will be noted that only rice and the two very exceptional articles already referred to—indigo and jute—have increased materially in price, an increase dependent on special circumstances. The price of rice has temporarily risen to a high point owing to failure of crops in Bengal. The price of Burma rice, which constitutes the bulk of our exports of that grain, has risen in the same period in only half that proportion, namely 15 per cent. It is well-known that for the last two or three years the exporters of rice have lost heavily.

10. The facts so far afford little support to the argument that the low rate of exchange has stimulated production and trade by enabling the exporter to get a larger return for his exported produce and therefore to pay higher prices to the cultivator. The exporter does not receive a larger return, for prices have fallen in the English markets in a greater ratio than exchange; on the other hand the corresponding fall in prices at the ports in this country has not been so great as in the English markets. The case may be stated roughly somewhat in this style :

Price in India, say 10 per cent less.
Price in London, say 30 per cent less.
Loss by fall of price, 20 per cent.
Gain by exchange, 20 per cent.

The merchant therefore practically stands where he did, the cultivator being apparently slightly worse off. (He is not really worse off, but this will be treated of further on.) If, then, the rate of exchange were the only factor in the situation, it is clear that it has had no appreciable effect on the alleged stimulus to trade.

PROGRESS OF TRADE : THERE HAS BEEN NO STIMULUS AS ALLEGED.

11. Let us now see whether there as in fact been a stimulus to trade, and if so to what cause or causes it is to be attributed.

The tables appended give the trade year by year in the principal imports and exports for the last ten years, and shew the percentage of increase and decrease in quantity and value, year by year. The table gives the aggregate imports and exports of India for the last 27 years, which years I have divided into nine periods of three years each, giving the average trade in each period. On examination of the figures of the exports it will be found that trade developed at an enormous rate of progress in the three years following 1861-62, the annual rate of increase being more than 28 per cent. This marked progress resulted from the phenomenal increase in the price of Indian cotton caused by the War of Secession in the United States. With the end of that war the prices of cotton were gradually reduced, and in the three years following 1864-65, the export trade shews a decline in consequence of the fall of price in cotton and of the great famine of 1866. The exports trade after this period increased irregularly but constantly, and we find the rate of increase since 1873 (when exchange began the fall which has since continued) to be as follows :

1874-75 to 1876-77	2·91 per cent.	(Exchange 21·45d.)
1877-78 to 1879-80	9·9 per cent.	(Exchange 20·18d.)
1880-81 to 1882-83	20·84 per cent.	(Exchange 19·78d.)
1883-84 to 1885-86	6·47 per cent.	(Exchange 19·03d.)

Now, let us look at the aggregate value from year to year of the exports of Indian goods, and see whether our exports have increased, as the Lords of the Treasury in their recent letter to the India Office on the silver question affirm, by leaps and bounds. The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

—	Value.	Yearly increase or decrease.
	Rs.	
1876-77	58,93,00,693	......
1877-78	63,14,35,332	+ 7·1 per cent.
1878-79	58,70,79,285	— 7 „
1879-80	64,95,08,331	+ 10·6 „
1880-81	71,97,40,678	„ 10·8 „
1881-82	79,25,52,431	„ 10·1 „
1882-83	80,59,81,554	„ 1·7 „
1883-84	85,08,57,205	„ 5·6 „
1884-85	80,31,32,079	— 5·6 „
1885-86	80,71,72,592	+ 0·5 „

It will be seen at a glance that there is no basis in fact for the statement. The export trade increased largely after the cessation of the famine of 1877-79, the progress continuing for three years, but since 1881-82 it has remained almost stationary. But according to the statement that a low rate of exchange stimulates the Indian export trade, the rate of increase in the exports for the last three years should have been larger than it has ever been before, putting aside the period of the war in the United States which produced phenomenal conditions. The rate of exchange was, never so low, as will be seen by reference, and the seasons have been very good. Yet the increase of trade was very much smaller than in the preceding years when exchange ruled much higher, the years 1877-78 to 1879-80 being moreover years of widespread famine as well as of war (with Afghanistan). The export trade of the last two years, when exchange was lower than it had ever been, has actually fallen off in amount instead of increasing. The increase in the import trade has also been smaller in this same period than at any period since 1883-84. There has been a slackening of progress in both.

12. Let us now look at the principal staples of the export trade. The table states these and the fluctuations of trade in them from year to year from 1876-87 to 1885-86 (ten years.) In the exports of cotton the most important of them all, there has been a serious decline during the last three years, shipments having fallen thus :—

1882-83	cwt.	6,168,278	
1883-84	„	5,979,494	= — 3·1 per cent.
1884-85	„	5,066,057	= — 15·3 per cent.
1885-86	„	4,189,718	= — 17·3 per cent.

The exports of this last year are 8 per cent. less than they were ten years previously. The next most important article, opium, was also 9 per cent. short of the quantity exported ten years ago, saltpetre 13·74 per cent., wool 3·77 per cent., cutch 22½ per cent. Some other articles have increased so slowly that they may almost be said to have remained stationary : these are coffee, sugar, silk, teakwood, tobacco, Indigo, lac, coir, silk goods, spices, and rice have increased moderately. Certain articles on the other hand have increased very largely, such as wheat, tea, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods.

13. Now, let us see the progress or retrogression from year to year of these articles. The figures in the following table indicate the percentage of increase or decrease in the quantities exported each year as compared with the year preceding it :—

	Rice.	Wheat.	Tea.	Cotton.	Cotton yarn.	Cotton piece goods.	Jute.	Gunny bags.	Seeds.	Opium.	Indigo.	Hides and skins.	Wool.	Teakwood.	Shellac.	Spices.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Saltpetre.
1877-78	— 6·8	+ 13·6	+20·4	—24·1	+96·8	+12·9	+20·2	—19·6	+27·2	— 4·2	+20·1	+38·5	— 4·8	+26·2	—19·4	—19·7	—22·8	— 1·7	—16·6
1878-79	+13·2	— 83·5	„ 2·9	—14·3	„ 36·7	„ 28·3	„ 10·5	+71·8	—40·9	— 1·7	—12·9	—10·7	+15·1	—34·3	— 7·2	+61·2	—66·9	+14·8	— 1·7
1879-80	„ 6·2	+ 110·2	„ 10·9	+33·1	„ 21·2	„ 14·6	„ 10·9	„ 23·3	— 1·5	+15·7	— 3·9	+18·5	— 0·8	+ 3·2	—31·4	—19·2	+16·	„ 5·3	+33·2
1880-81	„ 22·2	„ 239·1	„ 21·6	„ 15·	„ 4·	„ 17·9	—13·	„ 6·3	+44·2	—12·6	+15·8	—15·3	—14·3	„ 69·9	+43·9	— 8·5	„ 64·6	„ 2·8	—30·7
1881-82	„ 6·5	„ 166·8	„ 4·9	„ 23·9	„ 14·4	— 1·7	+29·3	—19·7	„ 2·3	— 3·1	„ 28·7	+ 0·4	— 4·5	—14·1	„ 38·7	—13·8	„ 71·8	— 6·2	+ 0·5
1882-83	„ 8·8	— 28·8	„ 18·6	„ 9·6	„ 47·4	+39·	„ 37·8	+44·4	„ 25·5	+ 2·8	— 6·2	„ 6·3	— 0·1	+5·	„ 19·5	+38·5	„ 43·7	+ 2·0	„ 12·6
1883-84	—13·5	+ 48·2	„ 3·7	— 3·1	„ 9·9	„ 33·7	—32·2	„ 4·8	„ 32·1	„ 0·2	+19·5	„ 5·7	— 7·1	—21·5	—17·1	—12·2	„ 23·6	— 3·8	„ 23·1
1884-85	—19·1	— 24·5	„ 7·1	—15·3	„ 32·1	—13·7	+19·2	„ 30·1	„ 5·2	— 5·9	— 8·3	„ 10·4	— 5·5	+ 2·3	+28·	+21·8	—34·3	— 3·4	— 8·1
1885-86	+28·1	+ 33·	„ 7·2	—17·3	„ 18·7	+ 7·5	— 7·	—23·	— 5·5	+ 1·6	—14·3	„ 9·5	+22·3	+ 5·3	„ 6·3	„ 13·6	+ 9.	+13·1	—11·

Amid all the fluctuations due to various causes to which these figures testify, the fact stands out prominently that during the last three years when, according to the theory that a low exchange stimulates trade, the exports should have increased more largely than in former years when exchange was at a much higher level, all those articles which have continued to increase have done so in a smaller ratio than in previous years, while the exports of many articles have absolutely diminished.

The theory, it is evident, cannot be maintained; and it must be admitted that if there has been a general increase of trade in the face of a fall in prices which is greater in proportion than the fall in exchange, or if trade has not actually fallen off, the fact is to be attributed to other causes than any special stimulous given by the rate of exchange.

ALLEGED RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

14. The answer to the argument that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange imports are correspondingly restricted, by reason of higher prices, is, firstly, that it ignores the fundamental principle which regulates the export trade of a country, namely, that exports pay for imports. If, then, the imports are for any reason restricted, exports must also be restricted, and if exports are augmented so must imports be augmented. If exports increase while imports diminish, the fact can only signify, either that the country is borrowing capital in foreign countries, or that it is giving away its produce for nothing. If the value of imports increases in greater proportion than the value of exports, the fact can only signify that the country has been lending money to other countries and is receiving back interest on its capital.

Imports and exports must progress or recede *pari passu*, except in so far as the rate of relative progress is affected by increased indebtedness to other countries. If, in India, export increase in greater ratio than imports, (meaning by imports all imports for Government as well as those of ordinary trade, merchandise and treasure), then the increasing excess is due to increased borrowings in the London market and increased drawing by the Secretary of State, as well as the increased transfer to England of private savings.

Secondly, the argument also ignores the facts; for, though exchange has fallen, prices have fallen, still more heavily, and the imports into this country are sold now at a lower price in Calcutta and Bombay than when exchange ruled high. This is evident from the tables of prices. Grey cottons are 16 per cent cheaper than in 1873, mule twist is 33 per cent cheaper, turkey red is 43 per cent. cheaper, copper is also 43 per cent cheaper, and iron 50 per cent cheaper. Cotton goods and metals form the bulk of our import trade. To the consumer in the interior of the country prices have been still further reduced and opportunities for consumption facilitated by the extension of railway communication. As has been said before, speaking broadly, whereas exchange has fallen 20 per cent, prices all round have fallen quite 30 per cent, and imported goods can therefore be sold at least 10 per cent more cheaply at the ports than when the rates of exchange were more favourable to the importation of merchandize and more cheaply still to the consumer far in the interior of the country.

Thirdly, the figures of the trade shew that, while exports have not been specially stimulated, imports have not been specially restricted.

TRUE CAUSES WHY INDIAN TRADE HAS NOT BEEN GREATLY DEPRESSED.

15. It has been shewn in the preceding paragraphs that the argument that a low rate of exchange stimulates the export trade is not sustainable, if the argument is to be taken by itself. Qualified with the proviso that prices do not fall in the consuming market in proportion to exchange, the argument may be admitted to be sound; but it is inadmissible when prices fall, as they have done, in the same or a greater ratio. Now, we have before us the following facts :

(1) prices in Calcutta and Bombay of exported produce have not increased; if anything they have fallen. The cultivator therefore has not received from the exporter the increased return which is a stimulus to large production;

(2) exchange has fallen 20 per cent, which means a gain of 20 per cent to the exporter, but

(3) prices in England have fallen at least 30 per cent all round, and this means a loss of more than 20 per cent to the exporter, allowing for the slight fall in prices in Calcutta and Bombay.

The exporter therefore has not gained directly by the fall in exchange : he has simply been saved from a certain proportion of loss.

16. If the exporter has gained anything, if the cultivator has received a stimulus to increased production, other causes for these facts must be looked for. These causes are to be found in the reduction of cost of transport from the field to the port of shipment, and from the port of shipment to the consuming market, by the extension of railways, by reductions in railway rates of freight, and by reductions of sea freight.

The table shews that the rate of sea freight for rice and wheat has fallen by as much as 52 per cent —more than one-half—since 1870. Now, at present prices the freight represents an addition of 20 per cent to the cost on rice in Calcutta, and of 24 per cent to that of wheat. Therefore it is possible in consequence of the reduction of freight to lay down these grains in London 20 and 24 per cent more cheaply than in 1872. The addition caused by freight to linseed is now 14 per cent, to jute 13 per cent, to cotton 4½ per cent, so that for all these bulky articles, forming some of the most important items of our trade, we have a material reduction in cost of laying down effected by the reduction of rates of sea freight in recent years.*

We have further to consider the material reductions in transport by rail of the same articles effected during the last six years. Thus the charge for grain on the East India Railway has fallen between Delhi and Howrah, 964 miles, from ·161 pies per maund per mile in December 1879 to ·107 pies, a reduction of 33⅓ per cent.; between Cawnpore and Howrah, 684 miles, from ·177 pies to ·149 pies, being nearly 16 per cent.; and from Jabalpur to Howrah, 783 miles, from ·169 pies, to ·147 pies, or 13 per cent. Grain transported to Calcutta from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway costs for freight ·150 pies instead of ·167 pies, a reduction of 10 per cent. From Cawnpore to Bombay, 960 miles, the freight has fallen from ·208 pies to ·162 pies, a reduction of 22½ per cent., and from Delhi to Bombay, 890 miles, the rate has been reduced since May 1883 by 2 per cent for wheat and by 4½ per cent for other grain and seeds, the present rates being ·145 pies and ·148 pies respectively. From Delhi to Karachi, 1,160 miles, the charge has fallen from ·172 pies in July 1882 to ·146 pies, a reduction of 15 per cent. From Jabalpur to Bombay, 616 miles, the charge has fallen from ·203 pies to ·185 pies, a reduction of about 9 per cent.

At the present prices of wheat in Bombay the present charge for railway transport to that port from Delhi respresents 16·3 per cent of the price; from Cawnpore 19½ per cent, and from Jabalpur 14½ per cent.

For linseed, at the present price, the present charge for transport to Bombay is from Delhi 10·2 per cent, from Cawnpore 12·1 per cent, from Jabalpur 8·8 per cent, of the price, and for rapeseed from Delhi to Karachi the present charge is 25·4 per cent of the price.

The large reductions in freight must have made an appreciable difference to the producer who is able to sell so much more cheaply to the exporter without receiving a smaller return.

Besides these reductions of railway freight, the increase of conveniences at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi have so reduced the cost of handling goods there, that the exporter is able to pay less for his goods than he did some years ago, and yet not give the cultivator a smaller return.

17. Further, let us consider the development of railway communication in India. A reference to the table will shew that whereas in 1873 there were only 5,880 miles of railway open for traffic, at the end of 1884-85 there were 12,005 miles. This mileage has since been increased materially. Assuming that a railway brings within reach of a port only ten miles of country on each side of the line, there were between 1873 and 1885 about 123,000 square miles of country brought within reach of the consuming markets outside India. Allowing for railway construed on the frontier, it is well within the mark to say that cultivated and cultivable land stretching over 100,000 square miles of country has been brought within reach of a market, and that the cultivators over this area have been given the stimulus to production which is afforded by the knowledge that the produce can be conveyed easily, cheaply, and safely to the consumer in or out of India.

18. The actual increase of railway mileage would not have been of much consequence to trade if the ports had not been linked by through communication with the heart of India. On the Rajputana-Malwa line through communication was completed in January 1881; on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in June 1883; and Karachi was linked through with Lahore in October 1878. These completions, which brought places 1,500 miles away into uninterrupted railway communication with the sea, have had a most important effect on the development of trade.

19. Further, the great increase in the imports of the Government (mainly railway material) has led of necessity to a corresponding augmentation of the export trade. The imports on account of Government have increased from 112 lakhs in 1870-71 to 384½ lakhs in 1885-86.

20. Lastly, the seasons in India since 1879 have on the whole been very good.

These are some of the factors which have done whatever has been done, during the long period of general depression of trade all over the world, to prevent a serious diminution in the volume of Indian trade.

TRUE EFFECT OF EXCHANGE ON TRADE.

21. If then it is asked what effect exchange has had on trade, the answer is that it has saved the trade of India, in face of the low prices ruling in the European market, from disaster. But it is admitted now by all authorities that some part, at any rate, of these low prices is certainly due to the appreciation of gold. The fall in exchange is also the result of the appreciation of gold. We have therefore the one cause, namely, the appreciation of gold, operating on the trade of India in two different directions. On the one hand it has dealt it a heavy blow by reducing the price of Indian produce; on the other hand it has lessened the force and impact of the blow by lowering the rate of exchange. It has inflicted an injury and simultaneously has prevented that injury from having its full injurious effect. It is not unreasonable to argue that it would be better if no injury at all were inflicted. If gold were not appreciated in value, prices would be regulated by the factors common to all countries and all periods, namely, cost of production, cost of transport, extent of supply and demand. If gold is appreciated in value because, by the withdrawal of silver from currency in all the great commercial countries, more work is thrown upon gold than can be efficiently done by the available stocks of the metal, it is obvious that the re-monetisation of silver will stop its further appreciation, so far as it is due to this cause, and that the injury of low prices, with its attendant partial redress in a low exchange, caused to Indian trade by the appreciation of gold will cease.

SUMMARY.

22. To summarise now the foregoing paragraphs, it has shown :—

(1) That exports could not be in from any cause, increased indebtedness exported, without *pro tanto* increasing the imports. The admission, therefore, by some of the advocates of a low rate of exchange that such low rate of exchange may restrict imports while stimulating exports refutes their argument, for such restriction of imports and expansion of exports could not co-exist as a consequence of the country increasing its indebtedness to other countries.

(2) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of restricting imports; for the prices of our principal imports have been much lower in India during the last five years than they were in 1873.

(3) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of stimulating the export trade, because the prices of almost all Indian produce in the European markets have fallen in greater ratio than the rate of exchange, and the whole advantage resulting from a low exchange has been neutralised; a balance of disadvantage being left against the exporter, prices paid at ports of shipment in India for produce not having fallen in the same proportion as in Europe.

(4) That in fact, looking at the returns of trade, the export trade has not thriven so well during the last three years, with unprecedented fall in exchange, as in former periods, although in this period there have been good seasons and general abundant harvests in India, while in former periods trade has had to struggle under the difficulties caused by bad seasons and by war.

(5) That the causes why the trade of India has not been attended by depression quite equal to that experienced in most other countries are these :

(*a*) that prices of Indian exports at the ports of shipment have not fallen in anything like the ratio of the fall in the consuming markets;

(*b*) that rates of transport by rail and sea have been materially lowered during the last few years;

(*c*) that railway extensions in the last twelve years, and the complete linking of the main lines with the ports, have assured cultivators over at least 100,000 square miles of India (one-tenth of the area of the Indian continent) of an external market for their produce, and have thus stimulated production;

(*d*) That the low rate of exchange has counterbalanced to the extent of about two-thirds, (roughly), the disadvantage of low prices in the consuming markets;

(*e*) That the fall of prices for imported goods being also greater than the fall in the rate of exchange, has prevented that restriction of the import trade which would inevitably have been followed by a corresponding restriction of the export trade;

(*f*) That, speaking generally, the country has had good seasons and abundant harvests for the last five years; and that, without an exception worth consideration, the disturbing elements of war or famine have not interfered with the progress of trade.

(6) That although it is admitted that the fall of exchange has been one of the factors in preventing great depression of trade, it must be recognised that exchange, which is a partial remedy for low prices, has proceeded from the same cause as those low prices, namely, the appreciation of gold.

(7) That it is therefore not a good argument to say that a low exchange benefits trade, seeing that it is at best only a palliative; in other words, that it insufficiently counteracts the injury to trade occasioned by the appreciation of gold, of which a low exchange is itself a consequence.

Simla, July 13, 1886. J. E. O'CONOR.

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* It should be noted here that this calculation ignores all the other factors which contribute to determine the conditions under which wheat can be profitably exported to England from India. It is intended to shew simply that looking at actual prices in England and Calcutta, the fall in exchange has not made the profit of the exporter.

* These are prices at the port of shipment of articles constituting the bulk of the export trade. They fluctuate a good deal from year to year in sympathy with prices in the London markets and the condition of local supply in the export market. But it should be borne in mind that they do not afford a fair or satisfactory test of the general level and range of prices in the interior of India, and that no argument in regard to the value of silver in India can properly be based upon them.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
* Wheat, Calcutta Club No. 2.	2 8 9	per maund=	69·33 per ton.
Linseed	4 9 0	„	=124·2 „
Jute	24 0 0	per 400 lbs.	=134·1 „
Rice, moonghy, 1st	2 14 0	per maund=	78·26 „
Cotton, Dhollera, good (in Bombay).	174 0 0	per candy of 784 lbs.	=348· „

Sea freight per ton.

	£ s. d.	s. d.	Rs.	
* Wheat, Calcutta club No. 2.	1 3 9	at 1 5½	=16·64= 24·	p. c. of price.
Linseed	1 5 0	„	=17·52= 14·1	„
Jute	„	„	= — 13·03	„
Rice, moonghy, 1st	1 2 6	„	=15·8 = 20·2	„
Cotton, Dhollera, good (in Bombay).	1 3 6	at 1 7 11·33	=15·57= 4·5	„

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p. m.
For hearing of preliminary issue as to jurisdiction.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kasam Haji Meetha vs Faki Ismail Madad Faki &c.—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44-86—In person—(a pauper) Memon Ahmed Suleman vs Issa Allana and others—In person—Part heard.

107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas—Little, S, F and N and Jefferson, B and D.

For Settlement.

154-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Ludhabhai Ebrahim vs Bai Hurkore and another.

Long Causes.

108-86—Little S F and N—Cazi Futeh Mahomed bin Cazi Mahomed &c. vs Fuckeer Sab bin Shaik Ally Moojawar—Tyabji and D.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khadiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan &c.—Winter and B.

103-86—Hore C and B—Kanayalal Dogha vs Goolabchund Joraji and another—Winter and B.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little S, F and N.

118-86—Hore, C and B—Dewji Purbut vs Nathoo Manock and another—Thakurdas D and C—(Settled).

119-86—Ardesir H and D—Chuturbhooj Goverdhun vs Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday—Crawford and B and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

256-84—In person—Purshotum Hurridas vs Hemraj Hurridas and others—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

4-86—Little S F and N—The Gelert steam-ship Co vs The ship County of Caithness, her tackle, apparel and furniture—Winter and B—(Admiralty suit.)

44-85—Macfarlane and E—Ragowji Mohundas and another vs Aderji Dorabji Gaswala and another—Pestonji and R—Part heard.

306-84—Shamrao P—Jadeji Futehsingji and another vs Heerji Hunsraj—J C Cama.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	„ 99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	„ 100 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	100 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	...	Paid off
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	...	100 0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	102 0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	...	103 0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	...	103 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	...	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	...	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	...	99 8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916)	...	99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	...	95 0

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity	...	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	...	£20	290

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	101 8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	„ 103 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	„ 104 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	„ 104 8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	...Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...100 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...102 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	...100 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	... 96 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103
8	Per Cent. ... Goosery Jute Mills	Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...101 0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills	...101 0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) do. (New issue)	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...106 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1881 Kornafuli Assn.	...100 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	...104 0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	...104 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills	103 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	1 4 31-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1 4 15-16
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	...	1 4⅞
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	...	1 4 27-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	...	1 5 5-32
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	...	1 5 5-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	...	1 5 3-16

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 12th May 1886— Average rates	...	1 5 9/16
Telegraphic Transfers, 14th July 1886	... ...	1 4 15-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(22nd July 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 7 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	143
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	832½x
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	135
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	100x
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	111
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	8 p.ct.	300
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,400x
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	3½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	43
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	42
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	100
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	99
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	75
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	110
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y 10½ p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 p. ct.	96x
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	25
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	12
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	67
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	63
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	275
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	76x
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	nil.	44
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	39
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	63
Tarkessur Railway Co.... ...	100	3 p. ct.	107
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	104
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	85

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company...	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	......	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil. ‡	34
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 ad-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct. ‡	126
Do. Terai (Darig.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. *	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct. *	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	13½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct.	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct.	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	67
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	135
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	......	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	10 ad.-int	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	......	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10ad.-int.	180
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. *	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p. ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. *	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. *	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct. ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dis
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	5 p. ct.	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	50	10 p. ct. ‡	10dis
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	82
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	11 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	63
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	145
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	20
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y=Dividend for the year.
x=Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r=Rupees per share.
$ 8 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.
—*Englishman.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	44 0	...
Dry Elite "	46 0	48 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	55 0	58 2
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	24 0
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	..	21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	18 0	21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	31 0
Steinberger	28 0	31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	37 0
Johannisberger	35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	22 0	—
Very fine "	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	..
Les Canons	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	15 0	17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. Rommer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Tovitz	12 0	"
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars { Saann }	24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	..
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	5 12	5 0
Flower & Son's Ale	4 12	3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque " 24 Bottles	40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	19 0	...
Do. do Finest	20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	4 0	...
Do. do do tins	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0
	1 do.	1
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	0 12
French Bean	...	0 9
Young Cut Beans	—	0 9
Smoked Sausages	..	1 8
Small Sausages	—	1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	1 0
Pease for Soup	—	1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.

NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT :
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEATHES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION SALESMEN,

DISPOSE of every description of moveable and immoveable property by PUBLIC AUCTION or PRIVATE CONTRACT, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Sales conducted in Bombay and Up-country by experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greates importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

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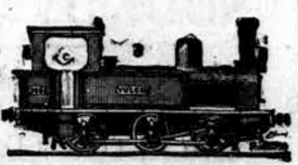

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